THE ELKHORN MERCURY

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Our Fruit SPECIALS

Lemons	40c	Oranges	30c.
Bananas	30c	Plums	$1.65
Greengages	$1.50	Ripe Tomatoes	$1.15
Cucumbers	$1.10	Green Tomatoes	$1.10
Peaches, free-stone	$1.85	Pears	$1.65

OUR GROCERY STOCK IS CLEAN AND UP-TO-DATE.

Special Sale of D & A Corsets, Ladies' Waists, Ladies' and Childrens' Winter Coats, Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Come now and see our stock of GENTS' TIES, just in, also KAHKI HANDKERCHIEFS and SOX for the boys at the front.

WE WOULD LIKE YOUR PRODUCE AND WILL PAY TOP PRICE

CARSCADDEN BROS., Phone 60 P.O. Box 583 ELKHORN

Ammunition for the Fall Shooting!!

BLACK POWDER SHELLS 85c. per box.

SMOKELESS POWDER SHELLS, $1 and $1.20

SHOT GUNS, dependable makes---selling at last year's prices.

Thresher's Supplies

Expanders
Gauges
Oil Cups
Grease Cups
Oil Cans
Speed Indicators
Wrenches
Pliers and Hammers
Oils and Greases for every purpose
Belt Dressings

DRUMHEILLER
COAL
The Best Domestic Coal mined in Western Canada
SECURE YOUR SUPPLY
NOW

Thresher's Supplies

Belting in all Widths
Gas Engine Packing
Forks
Handles
Tank Pumps and Hose
Gloves
Overalls and Smocks

Before Securing your Fall & Winter Gloves examine our lines

GROCERIES ALWAYS FRESH

Seasonable Fruits. Leave your order for PRESERVING FRUITS

THE ELKHORN TRADING COMPANY, Limited

Telephone Nos. 4 and 35

Department Stores ELKHORN, MAN.

A Golden Wedding

On Friday evening, September 14th a very pleasing event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Simpson in the Lippentot district, when a large number of relatives and friends gathered to celebrate the golden anniversary of the wedding day of their host and hostess.

On that date fifty years ago Mr. Simpson was married to Miss Mary Johnson, of P. E. I. and during the long period of time which has lapsed since then, Mrs. Mrs. Simpson has indeed proved a worthy helpmate. Their early married life was spent on the farm at Port Elgin N. B. In 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and family of two boys and six girls moved west to their present home in the Lippentot district. Here Mr. Simpson's energies and ability rapidly brought him to the front rank of successful farmers and in addition to capturing a number of prizes for grain he has, of late years, gone extensively into raising Parcheron horses, his entries in this line being a prominent feature of the local agricultural fairs. Today his stables contain a number of prize winners that are sure to be head from in the near future.

Members of the family present were: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lund, Mr. and Mrs E. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. R. Argus, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lawson and sons, of Oak Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Simpson, of Oak Lake and Frank.

About sixty guests including children, grandchildren, neighbors and friends sat down to tables on the lawn, spread with all the good things that woman's wit could devise or man's appetite crave.

After supper the guests gathered in the house where another pleasing feature of the occasion took place, it being the presentation by the children and grandchildren, of a gold ring to Mr. Simpson and a handsome gold watch to Mrs. Simpson. A pair of rattan chairs, the joint gift of a number of friends, and numerous other presents were marks of the esteem felt for the host and hostess. Mr. Simpson presented his wife with a $20 gold piece and to each of the 21 grandchildren a $5 bill. After singing "Auld Lang Syne" the company dispersed wishing Mr. and Mrs. Simpson many more years of happiness and prosperity together. The Mercury joins in congratulations.

COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS

They Are Greater Than Most of us will Admit

The Seed Time and Harvest are producing favorable results, therefore let's say "We should NOT Worry"

The farmers of this district deserve great credit for the manner in which they have faced and successfully accomplished the preparation and harvesting of this year's crop. There has been a great scarcity of labor ever since seeding started and with the advent of harvest this want became acute. In spite of this handicap the work on the great majority of farms has been pushed forward and harvesting and threshing operations show little signs of being any more delayed than in former years. The grain, of course, is not being rushed on to the market from the separators as in past seasons but that can be done when frost has sealed the land, and in the meantime every bit of help made use of to save the grain that is now in the stook. These conditions have been

Continued on Local Notes Page

More About Weeds

There is one section of the Manitoba Weeds Act that is particularly worth while quoting just now. This is section 7, which reads as follows:-

(1) It shall be the duty of every person owning or operating a threshing machine, immediately after completing the threshing of grain at each and every point of threshing, to clean or cause to be cleaned, the said machine, together with all waggons and other outfit used in connection with such threshing, so that seeds of noxious weeds shall not be carried to or on the way to the next place of threshing by the said threshing outfit.

(2) Any person not complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment to one month's imprisonment

(3) A printed copy of this section shall be affixed and kept affixed to every threshing machine by the owner or operator thereof while being operated in the Province, under a penalty of ten dollars for every failure or neglect to do so.

(4) No lien under "The Thresher's Lien Act" shall cnure to any person owning or operating a threshing machine and outfit unless such copy is affixed to the threshing machine with which the work was done for which such lien might otherwise be claimed.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture furnishes to any thresher, upon application, a free placard for affixing to the side of his threshing machine. Upon this placard is printed the section of the Act referred to. Farmers should see that this notice is displayed and observed.

Monday, October 8th has been proclaimed "Thanksgiving Day."

A Message to Thrifty Buyers

If you believe, as most everyone does, that "A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned," then read the following carefully:

Invitation:

Be our guest; we are glad to show you the largest and most up-to-date stock of Men's and Boys' Goods in Western Manitoba.

Our big point is that we want you to check our prices and qualities.

We want you to see the goods you buy. Try them on and be properly fitted, examine the quality and know what you are getting before you pay out your good money.

We balance our fourteen years business experience in Virden and district with your good judgement.

Big men in our business started one, two, or three years ago to contract for cottons, wool and leather, and so did we, and now we save you $ $ $ $ $ $ $

We know that on 75% of our $37,000 stock we save you from 15% to 50% on to-day's market price.

We appreciate your kindness in the past, and have done all in our power to keep down prices in these war times, believing that normal times will come again.

Paper has gone so high that we have to economize on space, therefore the few prices quoted will give you some idea how we have saved you money.

196 pairs of The Slater Shoes, with the factory price stamped on the sole **$4.50, $5.00, $5.50**

120 pairs of Hartt Shoes, with the factory price stamped on the sole **$6.00**

220 pairs of Boys' School Shoes, Dress and Work Shoes, still at the old prices ..... **$2.50** and **$3.00**

250 Boys' Suits, sizes 22 to 36, bought so far ahead and priced so low that to-day we could sell out to the jobbers at more money than we are asking retail.

SPECIAL SCHOOL SUIT—Only 37 heavy dark gray Tweed Suits, big bloomers and Norfolk coats **$5.00**

39 pairs of Mule Hide Shoes, sizes 6 to 11, standard screw .. **$1.95**

146 pairs Urus Calf Barn Yard Shoes, soft mellow leather, as near waterproof as leather can be got, heavy flexible sole, double counter. You make a clear saving of $1.50 while they last, only **$4.00**

Over 1200 pairs of Mitts and Gloves, in stock since 1916, selling at the old prices of ..... **60c., 75c., 85c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50,** etc.

33 dozen Stanfield's underwear, at last year's price. **75c.**

20 dozen Fleece Lined Underwear at, per garment ..... **75c.**

1200 pairs Carhart's, Peabody's Leather Label, and Our Own Special Overalls, selling at from 15c to 40c a pair less than manufacturer's cost **$1.00, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75**

20 dozen Men's Winter Caps, in stock since 1916, contracted for in December 1915, for only $1.00.

Shirts and Hosiery, piled up like cord wood, at not one single cent advance on over 85% of our stock

Our mammoth stock is composed chiefly of Canada,s Leading Manufacturers' Standard Merchandise, guaranteed by the maker.

If you have not got one of our booklets let us know, and we will be glad to send you one

The Big 20th Century Bench Tailored Clothes Shop
Shoe Store and Haberdashery

H. D. CROWE

"The Busy Corner." VIRDEN, MAN.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
NO ALUM

Organization Needed

High Prices Due in Great Part to Speculation and Manipulation

High prices of food stuffs are due, partly, to the shortage of food, partly to waste in handling and, partly, to manipulation of the markets and to speculation. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of the Canadian farmers sold their wheat last fall at $1.40 per bushel. Who received the difference between that price and $2.80 per bushel, the price which recently prevailed? Here is work for the food controller or a food dictator. The people are becoming restive respecting the speculation in wheat and in all other food products and would be glad to see the elimination of the speculator. Wherever profits are abnormal and unreasonable they should be confiscated.

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They relieve the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

The Height of Freshness

Shopper—"Are these eggs fresh?"
Grocer—"Fresh? Why, they wouldn't have been laid until tomorrow if I hadn't torn a page too many off the calendar by mistake!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Old French Documents Gone

Much of History of Some Regions May Be Lost for Good

A great deal of documentary history of Northern France that was in dusty files of city halls, libraries and museums waiting to be compiled has disappeared. Some of it is known to have been burned, while there are hopes a part may yet be recovered from the Germans when peace is declared.

Orders were given from the general headquarters of the French army immediately after the evacuation of the region of the Somme by the Germans for a careful search for all official registers and archieves of all kinds in the devastated regions. A considerable mass of manuscript has been uncovered from the ruins, including half burned, hali torn and blood stained scraps of paper; some of them give clews to important subject matter. The general result, however, is not considered reassuring by historians, who express great alarm at the disappearance of inestimable data. Ancient deeds, parish registers, records of vital statistics that are so important in the everyday transactions of life between French people, historical documents of wider complexion, to say nothing of ancient parchment engravings and books of artistic value, were blown up with churches, castles and public buildings.

What Frightened Him

Betty was milking the cow when the mad bull tore over the meadow. Betty did not stir, but continued milking. Observers who had run into safety saw to their astonishment that the bull stopped dead within a few yards of the maid and cow, turned round, and went away sadly.

"Weren't you afraid? Why did he run away?" asked everyone of Betty.

"He got scared," said Betty. "This cow is his mother-in-law."—Good Tests.

You can hardly always judge a man's character by what he thinks laughable.

NERVOUSNESS AND BLUES

Symptoms of More Serious Sickness.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. Robt. Stopiel, Sage Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

W. N. U. 1174

Avoid All Waste

Enormous quantities of food are thrown out daily by stores dealing in perishable goods. Dealers have to allow for this loss by including the value of waste in their margin of profit. It is suggested that women's organizations in the various cities and towns arrange to have food which may otherwise be wasted, collected from the stores each day and distributed where it will be most appreciated, or sold at cheap prices for the benefit of one of the war funds.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

The Cause Of Frightfulness

Insane Sophism of the German Military Writers

General Maude, in one of his books on military affairs, published long before the war, prophesied the Prussian campaign of frightfulness in the present war. He quoted German military writers, who held that human suffering was not cumulative; in other words, that no more suffering was caused by killing a thousand men than by killing one. Each suffered individually, and therefore the practice of war was not more inhumane than the capital execution of a criminal. This philosophic sophism provided a complete and pseudo-scientific answer to those who denounced the bombing of London or the sinking of the Lusitania.

The German soldier could declare that the death of one man would be justified if so large a ship could be destroyed, and that the suffering of one man was the sum of the suffering no matter how many persons were drowned. The theory is typically German in mistaking the fact of death for the circumstances of death. The suffering of a slain man may be momentary. Generally death is painless. The impact of the death is upon the relatives left behind. One is less sorry for a man who has died before his time than for his widow and his children, for his parents or his sweetheart. To say that Canada is afflicted as much by the overturning of a canoe and the drowning of a careless lad as by the death or wounding of 95,000 men at the front is so mad a sophism that none but Germans could accept it.—Toronto News.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns, or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Germans Starving Alsace-Lorraine

Robbing the Country of All Food Supplies as Well as Metals

Alsace and Lorraine are being milked dry by the Germans while they still have the opportunity to do so, according to authoritative information that has just reached France by way of Switzerland.

So clean is the final sweep now being made by the Germans both of everything eatable and usable, that the condition of the civil population, despite the fact that Alsace and Lorraine, still rank as German provinces is little if any better than that of the inhabitants of invaded Belgium.

All metal that could be used in the manufacture of war materials was long ago taken by the Germans, including the church and school bells, organ pipes, door knobs, stills and cooking utensils. Amongst the latest things requisitioned were the famous bells of the Strassburg cathedral which were hung in 1805 to replace the historic bells destroyed during the revolution.

Food restrictions and food requisitions are now being imposed. Not only are the Germans requisitioning all live stock, but the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are under military orders, with military penalties attached, not to kill a single food animal.

Requisition is also being made of smoked meats; dried fruits, potatoes, vegetables, wheat and flour.

The restrictions have reached a point where the farmers are no longer allowed either to milk their own cows or collect the eggs laid by their own hens. All this is done by the German soldiers in order that every particle of food may be controlled and may go to the German authorities. As the farmers no longer have the use of their own milk, butter is no longer to be found. Oil and coffee are also no longer obtainable.

These conditions coupled with the liquidation by the Germans of all properties owned entirely or in part by French capital and French people have reduced the position of the civil population to one of half starved and abject misery.

Value Of Good Roads

They Assist Internal Development and Material Progress

"Good roads have a money value far beyond our ordinary conception," says S. R. Henderson, president of the Manitoba good roads association. Bad roads constitute our greatest drawback to internal development and material progress. Good roads mean prosperous farmers, bad roads mean abandoned farms, sparsely settled country district and congested cities when the poor become poorer. Good roads mean more cultivated farms and cheaper food products. Bad roads mean poor transportation, lack of communication, high prices for the necessities of life, loss of untold millions and idle workmen. Good roads will help those who cultivate the soil. Whatever aid the producers and farmers give will increase our wealth and our greatness and benefit all the people."

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the summer than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach disorders come without warning and when a medicine is not at hand to given promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the home where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. Mrs. Chas. Anderson, Minda, Alta., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones who are suffering from a weak stomach. They cured my baby when suffering from stomach complaint and have made her a fine healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mysterious Ice Mines

Peculiar Formation of Caverns Responsible for Phenomena

There are several caves in the United States where nature seems to have become confused as to the seasons. During the late spring and summer ice forms and a freezing temperature prevails, but as winter comes on the interior of the caves becomes milder, the ice gradually melts and a kind of subdued summer sets in underground.

One of these peculiar caves is to be found at Coudersport, Pa., and one at Decorah, Iowa. The supestitious among the residents of these localities give the caves a wide berth and look with suspicion upon any one daring enough to investigate them.

Edwin S. Balch, of Philadelphia, who has made a study of the subterranean ice mines, as they are called, states that according to the theory evolved by investigators the formation of the caverns is such that the cold air in winter does not penetrate and settle in them until late in the spring at the time when the water from spring thaws is seeping through the walls and roof. This water meeting the cold air freezes and stays frozen all summer until, as the fall season approaches, the warm summer air at last finds its way into the cave and melts the ice.

When the snow is flying above and ice skating is the amusement of the moment the summer air is at work in the cave and still water bathing might be indulged in by the residents of the community if the environment were right and if they dared. By the time this summer air begins to lose its heat it is spring again above ground.—Popular Science Monthly.

Time Has Tested It.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

That Guilty High Heel

In a recent issue The Scientific American tells its readers that during 1916 no less than 1,149 deaths resulted from the wearing of high heels, fatal injuries being caused by the heel catching in step or clothing and throwing the wearer downstairs. To this the fashionable crimester added in the same year a total of 4,000 cripplings, including sprains, breakages and permanent strainings. As the hand of humanity has turned against the fly, so must the foot of womankind turn against the high heel.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

Britain Controls the Seas

Just as if the Kaiser had never spoken at all, he (Capt. Persius, the German naval critic) calmly tells the readers of The Berliner Tageblatt that the British fleet is powerful enough today to justify its claim to the control of the sea and that the German fleet is unfit to meet it. Indeed, he goes on to admit that "every intelligent German" knows piratical submarine war is the only means by which to convince the British that it is "profitable to discuss peace," and, even so, it may take a long time to bring about the desired end.—New York Tribune.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Inhuman Hun Soldiery

"Princess Pat" Survivor Who Saw Crucifixion of Soldiers

Writing from Sandricourt, Oise, France, James H. Baker, a former member of the Tribune staff who started for France in June to enter the American ambulance service with others of the Norton-Harris organization declares evidence which comes to him from every hand—from ambulance men and soldiers who have had personal contact with competent witnesses or have been witnesses themselves, more than bears out assertions he had heard before leaving home concerning German artocities.

Letters to Minneapolis friends and to Mr. Baker's mother in Mankato bring descriptions of his journey, his visit in Paris, and then his trip to Sandricourt, where the American ambulance men lately arrived have been conditioning for active service. Mrs. Baker's letter from her son comes to The Tribune by courtesy of the Mankato Free Press. It follows:

"In Paris we saw many soldiers, most of them wounded men on leave and we were struck by the number of decorations. Of course, the French have been at war nearly three years and consequently thousands of their brave soldiers have been decorated for their great work against the Huns. We talked to some wounded men, splendid fellows who had been attending a Y.M.C.A. school and spoke good English, and it was touching to have them speak of America. 'Americans are our brothers, we love you,' one said. When he learned that we were to do our little part by driving ambulances, he embraced us with his one good arm and wished us luck. 'And will you honor me by smoking one of my cigarettes?' he asked.

"That is the feeling towards Americans. Everywhere we found it the same. There were more American flags in Paris than French and any 'American' is welcomed with a heartiness and cordiality that brings a lump to his throat. The French feel that with their great sister republic helping their cause of justice decency and democracy, they are certain of victory and I pray God that their confidence and trust are well placed.

"Some gallant Americans have done great service for France and it is up to us to live up to their name and reputation. It is easy to understand why so many men have gone in for aviation after hearing some of the tales which the ambulance men bring down from the front, and after catching something of the heroic spirit of the French people. I regret that my poor eyesight makes this impossible.

"Some of these stories of German atrocities are too revolting to be repeated. And keep this in mind, any stories which you may hear of the beastly deeds of the Huns are probably made half way decent or they could not be written and that nothing is too vile or inhuman to be improbable for the savages. At our hotel was a Virginian who is one of the seven remaining survivors of the original "Princess Pats," the gallant Canadian regiment which was practically wiped out at Ypres early in the war. This man told of things which he had witnessed and the Sioux Indian was gentle compared with the modern German soldier. Recall that story of the crucifixion of some Canadians which we had thought improbable. This man saw the damnable sight and his men killed the poor fellows when they begged to be shot. There was no way to rescue them. No story of the German's treatment of women can be exaggerated. Ambulance men and soldiers agree on that.—From Minneapolis Tribune.

What Does Old Fritz Think?

In his latest speech—to his troops on the western front—the Kaiser made a special reference to his "well-beloved" Dragoon Regiment of Bayreuth, of Hohenfriedberg fame. This regiment had the proud satisfaction of being told that it has fulfilled "the expectations of its Supreme War Lord," and that it has "accomplished deeds which will please old Fritz up there in the Elysian fields." Possibly old Fritz may have been pleased with the feats of this particular regiment, whatever they may have been, but we would give a good deal for a copy of the Elysian Fields Gazette with a full, true and particular account of old Fritz's emotions on the course of the war in general.—Westminster Gazette.

St. Joseph, Levis, July, 14. 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES,
Commercial Traveller.

Creased Pants Creator Dead

The death of Herbert Kelcey has recalled the interesting fact that it was this actor who introduced the fashion of creased trousers. A quarter of a century ago gentlemen wore their trousers smooth and a ready-made suit was never delivered until the middle creases had been ironed out of the pant legs. But one evening Kelcey astonished an audience by appearing with a pair of trousers with their legs sharpened like two-edged swords.

The creased galligaskins were laughed at by the public, and the comic papers ridiculed them by picturing dogs being cut in two by pedestrians, but the crease soon grew into universal and lasting popularity.—Eastern Argus.

Veal has been barred from the tables of hotels in the United States.

Announcement

ELEVEN years ago a few enthusiastic farmers of the West organized a small grain commission company in the hope that they might improve conditions under which grain was sold in Western Canada. They worked under handicaps and against heavy competition, but succeeded. Later other organizations were formed in Canada, each with co-operation the key-note. What they have achieved is well known. Soon there was a demand for closer co-operation among these companies in their business efforts, and now—

On September 1st, The Alberta Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Co., Ltd., and The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., will no longer be separate organizations as heretofore.

By a practically unanimous vote of their thousands of shareholders, these companies have joined hands so that they can work together in the interests of the farmers of Western Canada. The problems of marketing the products and supplying the needs of farmers are identical throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This union of the two old companies with shareholders running well over 30,000, with assets exceeding $3,000,000.00, with over 300 country elevators, with terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, with machinery and supply warehouses in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg, and with an efficient organization under the supervision of a board of farmer directors having full knowledge of the farmers' needs, provides a company that can give maximum service to Western farmers.

The old companies have appreciated your business and they will be glad to serve you in the future under the name of

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG — REGINA — CALGARY

Let any of our 300 elevators handle your grain or consign it direct to us. Ship your livestock to our stockyard offices in Edmonton, Calgary, or Winnipeg. Order your lumber, fencing, implements, and other supplies from Winnipeg, Regina, or Calgary. We have offices and warehouses in all three cities.

A Figurehead

No Man Could Be as Mighty as Mr. Hohenzollern Looks

Louis Raemakers, the famous Dutch cartoonist, does not believe the kaiser is a real "man of blood and iron." "He is too conceited to be a strong man," is the judgment of this keen observer of human nature. "He poses for a strong man. He is hollow."

This opinion will find an echo in the suspicions of many a less attentive observer. Those carefully trained and fiercely erect mustache points, that mien of Jove releasing his thunderbolt, the blaze of decorations which his chest thrusts forth, the hand-on-sword business—these are the trappings of a stage emperor. No man could be as mighty as Mr. Hohenzollern looks.

The probable truth of the matter is that the vain, self-conscious Emperor William, with his sense of divine partnership and his physical impotence, his love of publicity and his lack of humor, lends himself ideally to the purpose of the sinister and silent bureaucrats who really guide the German machine. An invalid and a cripple, the kaiser doubtless has a mania for "blood and iron" in human form (such is always the attraction of the unattainable), and he has been able through imperial insistence to infect his subjects with his craving—a very useful propagandist, indeed, for a military oligarchy.

But hardly Napoleonic. We should get rid of the idea that it is the kaiser alone or principally whom we are fighting. When we shout "T'ell with Bill!" we should use the sacred name symbolically, remembering always that he is simply the divinely anointed press agent for interests about whose ruthlessnes and might we need have no misgivings.—New York Tribune.

Temperance Lady—When you are tempted to drink, think of your wife at home.

The Man—Madam, when the thirst is upon me, I am absolutely devoid of fear.—Boston Transcript.

A Flier "Snaps" His Victims

Captain Guynemer Photographs Each Boche He Shoots At

Probably the most maryelous collection of war aviation photographs in the world is in possession of Captain Guynemer, the noted French flier, who takes a photograph every time he shoots at a Boche airman.

Attached to the French flier's machine gun is a camera—a repeating camera. A pull of the trigger on the gun operates the picture machine. The novel idea for producing war pictures is believed to be Guynemer's own. But it has proved such a success every fighting machine in the Lafayette Escadrille will be equipped the same way.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Where Did It Go To?

Painfully and inch by inch the German Reichsbank built up its gold holdings throughout 1916 and to June 15 last. Then in a month it lost 131,868,000 marks, more than all the gain of a year and a half from a campaign of drumming from the people their jewelry and pocket-pieces. This loss measures in part what Germany has lately had to give up to nearby neutrals as a bolster to its crumbling exchange in discredited reichsmark notes. And there was mightly little bolstering at that. How far also does it measure Germany's recent expenditure of corruption money in Russia?—New York World.

Artificial TEETH

I make Artificial Teeth without the use of a plate; I can transform a badly shaped mouth into a pretty one; I can do the best work that expert dental science has evolved, and I can do it cheaper and more satisfactory than anybody I know.
Examination and Consultation Free.
DR. G. R. CLARKE
Rooms 1 to 9, Dom. Trust Bldg.
Regina - - - - - - Sask.

GREAT BRITAIN MORE THAN PROUD OF WAR SPIRIT OF THE DOMINIONS

GREAT SACRIFICES IN THE CAUSE OF THE EMPIRE

Right Hon. Walter Long Pays a Warm Tribute to the Part Played By the Dominions in Carrying On the War for Defence of Empire and the Cause of Democracy

In the British house of commons during discussion of the colonial office vote Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, secretary of state for the colonies, paid a warm tribute to the overseas armies of the British Dominions. Mr. Long said that the fine part played by the Dominions and crown colonies in the war requires no special description. The part which the Dominions' troops had taken was well known to the world and especially to the enemy. They had made their mark. Whether they came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada or South Africa, they had shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British army and no greater praise than that could be bestowed on any soldier.

He was constantly receiving proofs of the admiration of the native races for Great Britain, of their loyalty to the king and their devotion to British interests. In this connection the colonial secretary read messages from British East Africa and the Indian Association of Zanzibar. Referring to gifts in kind, he said that while many of them were small, it was not the amount but the spirit of the gift that mattered.

The Dominions had made great sacrifices in other directions, he said. Many of the Dominions had suffered severely, owing to the limitations of imports into the United Kingdom, although many people failed to realize the greatness of the sacrifices imposed upon the Dominions in this connection. They were also bearing a very heavy war expenditure and were simultaneously called on to bear a very heavy burden, owing to interference with their trade. Mr. Long paid a tribute to the magnificent patience and good will with which the Dominions had made this sacrifice. There was no foundation, he said, for any criticism that any part of the empire had not done its full share in the war. The volume of support from the Dominions was steadier now than it had ever been.

Referring to criticism regarding the frequent mention of deeds of the Dominion soldiers and to the suggestion that the attempt was being made to claim for them a greater share of credit than was claimed for soldiers of other parts of the empire, Mr. Long emphasized that if there had been any appearance of undue prominence being given to the deeds of the gallant soldiers of the Dominions, it was not due to any action of theirs, and he suggested that any alteration should be in the direction of more mention of deeds of the men of the United Kingdom instead of less mention of the deeds of the men from overseas.

He pointed out the great difficulties of the more remote parts, where the natives were unfit even for labor battalions. Mr. Long emphasized that this loyalty and trust in Great Britain should be encouraged and justified by the future treatment of natives and the conduct of affairs affecting them closely.

He mentioned that conscription had been enforced in British East Africa, Uganda, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States, and was being considered elsewhere. Hong Kong had found it unnecessary, because every white man there had already enlisted. He paid a tribute to the patience, resignation and good will with which the crown colonies also had borne the hardships of import restrictions.

Regarding German East Africa, he said it was sometimes suggested that the campaign ought to be brought more rapidly to a conclusion. But he had never realized until he had the assistance of those just returned from East Africa, how stupendous were the physical difficulties there.

Effective Strength Of Army

Effective Strength of Canadian Expeditionary Force on June 30, Was 256,993

According to a statement prepared by the militia department at Ottawa on the request of Mr. A. K. Maclean, M.P., the total "effective strength" of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on June 30 last was 256,993 our total enlistments the same date, 424,456. The "non-effective strength" accounting for the difference between total enlistments and effective strength is given as 167,463. Total casualties up to the end of July were 106,492.

Details of the effective strength are given as follows: In Canada, 18,475; in England, 100,539; in France 132,279; on sea 3,944; and in "the Near East" 756.

Details of the non-effective strength are as follows:

In hospital in England 28,760; in hospital in France (approximately), 9,500; discharged in England 4,380; returned to Canada for discharge and for other causes 21,830; struck off the strength in Canada, never proceeding overseas 65,900; killed in action, died of wounds or sickness, presumed dead, reported missing, prisoners of war 31,955; those for whom complete returns have not yet been obtained 10,138.

The casualty list to July 31, last, totalling 106,492, contains the following details: Killed in action officers 887; other ranks 17,338. Died of wounds, officers 291; other ranks 6,001. Died of sickness, officers 69; other ranks 1,345. Wounded officers 3,056; other ranks 70,645. Prisoners of war, officers 117; other ranks 2,460. Presumed dead, officers 113; other ranks 2,789. Missing officers 11; other ranks 1,370.

Metric System Needed

Need of an International Standard of Weights

When the war is ended we shall have greater need than ever before for an international standard of weights and measures, says the American Penman. The continent of Europe and South America use the metre, the gram and the liter. It is absurd for us to use the metric system for our money and yet cling to the archaic "yard," "pound" and "gallon." These terms are Anglo-Saxon traditions, childish in these days.

The growth of our large cities has almost destroyed the old-time exact appreciation of weights and measures by our people. The last generation in the cities does not know what a "bushel," "peck" or "quart" actually is, nor do they know correctly what a "gallon," "quart" or "pint" is. Perhaps only automobilists can visualize a "gallon." "Pint" in a big city means a queer, varying quantity of liquid held in a bottle or pail. This quantity is rarely an exact pint.

The city population buys its vegetable and fruit supplies mostly by "basket" or "bag," without any regard to the old "dry measure" of the arithmetics. One of the queerest habits that has grown up in cities is the buying of such things as sugar and flour in packages of "31-2 pounds" each. We have clung to the "pound" with some intelligence because it is a vital necessity in the absence of the more scientific "gram" and the "mile"—in sheer necessity because we have not yet the international "kilometer."

The Home An Economic Asset

Labor Savers Necessary to Home Life on the Farm

A certain proportion of success in farming depends upon the home. It provides the living quarters of the family and workers, and it also accounts for most of the finer aspects of farm life. Probably too few farmers realize this. Probably too few realize the part that womankind play in making farm life enjoyable and profitable. Invariably a woman is a direct economic asset. After observing the lack of consideration which is so frequently paid to the arrangement and equipment of the home in which she lives and does her work, we believe that many do not appreciate the proportion of their success which they owe directly to the woman on the farm. While new machinery and barns are forthcoming for the farmer's own convenience, almost anything is considered good enough for his life partner. Fortunately a change is appearing. There is a noticeable tendency to treat the woman on the farm as a real partner, who, hafing shared in its privations, is going to receive every advantage that better days may bring in the form of a good home and home conveniences that will relieve housework of much of its drudgery and monotony.

Perhaps if every farmer were compelled to spend a day or a week working with his partner's equipment and in her surroundings, he would very quickly agree to her requests for changes and improvements in the home labor-savers which are seldom costly, but always very acceptable, and often very necessary.

"I spent the first part of my vacation on a motorcycle."

"And in what hospital did you spend the last part?"

German Youths Called To Colors

Terrible Inroads Being Made on Prematurely Young Classes Called to Front

Germany's last untouched resources of men have now been completely exhausted.

To fill up the constant losses in her fighting ranks, amounting to hundreds of thousands monthly, only two sources remain from which she can draw her boy soldiers of the classes of 1918, 1919, all called to the colors from one to two years before their regular military age, and the wounded soldiers who are able to return to the front from the hospitals. This later category furnishes Germany an average of 50,000 men per month.

These facts are established beyond all doubt by outhoritative information from various sources.

With the calling of classes called to the colors with the outbreak of the war, now largely wiped out, Germany is making terrible inroads on her boy classes prematurely called to the front since August, 1914. These youths are being used to fill up the ranks of the infantry, where young, vigorous and enthusiastic soldiers are urgently needed for the launching of attacks. It is here that the greatest losses also occur.

The German infantry at the present time consists of about 40 per cent. of the young classes of 1915 to 1919. The classes of 1915 to 1916, both of which are rapidly dwindling, furnish 35 per cent. of the infantry in the fighting line. The class of 1917 which is now entirely under the colors furnishes another 12 to 15 per cent., while the class of 1918, which is now starting in to fill up in large numbers, furnishes another 5 to 10 per cent. The remainder of this class which is still in the depots constitutes practically the only reserves which Germany has left.

To meet this emergency, the class of 1919 is now under instruction while the class of 1920 has already been examined for conscription.

The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1915, it was not called to the colors until April 1, 1915, or at the age, theoretically, of 20 years and 4 months. The class of 1916 was called to the colors at the age of 19 years and 8 1-2 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1918 at 18 years, 10 1-2 months, and the class of 1919 at 18 years and 6 months. The class of 1920, although already examined, has not yet been summoned.

The pressure under which Germany has been forced to employ these boy soldiers is also indicated by their periods of instruction. The class of 1915 was thrown into the battlefront with only two or three months of instruction, but with such terrible losses, caused by this inexperience, that even Germany was forced to recognize that it was the costliest human waste.

The classes of 1916 and 1917 were given an instruction ranging from 9 to 10 months. While this gave better results, yet by the time the class of 1918 was called to the colors, Germany was again in such straits for men, that the boys of this class were brought onto the front again with only three months' instruction.

The accuracy of the above figures is confirmed in every capture of prisoners large enough to make a basis of comparison.

The Only Way

No Conceivable Terms of Peace Can Come From Germany

Colonel Geo. Harvey, in "The North American Review," believes the Germans are in a trap of their own making. The militarists will not let the nation make a peace acceptable to the world. And there is but one kind of peace the world will consider:

"What can all this mean if not that the Kaiser has become his own Frankenstein and that the fate of Germany now lies in the hands of the incorrigible militarists headed by the hare-brained Crown Prince, the satanic Ludendorff and the bully Hindenburg? And if this be the fact, as we believe it is, but one conclusion is possible.

"Germany probably would not if she could and surely could not if she would make terms of conceivable settlement. She must, then, be beaten to her knees; must be fought and starved into submission; must be treated as an outlaw; must be driven out of France and Belgium and Serbia and Roumania and Poland; must give up the stolen provinces of Alsace and Lorraine; must restore Luxemburg; must pay double indemnity to Belgium; must forsake forever her lost colonies; must destroy her infamous dynasty and banish the kings and princes who comprise her no less odious council; having, as a nation, wantonly drawn and shamefully used the sword, as a nation she must perish by the sword.

"Peace with complete victory! Peace without unconditional surrender! It is the only way, the only way of living, the only way of righteousness, the only way of mercy."

Heaviest Traffic Centre

Fifth avenue at Forty-second street, New York, long has been known as the heaviest traffic centre in the United States and a traffic census just completed shows that in spite of every effort to divert vehicles to other streets the avenue is maintaining its reputation. The volume of traffic totals 16,960 vehicles in twelve hours. Included in the total of 16,960 vehicles of all kinds are 1,296 motor buses, 130 an hour in both directions. The total traffic averages 28 vehicles a minute. The count shows passenger motor cars compose about two-thirds of the traffic, these including the motor buses.

"It is now vital for the United Kingdom and the Allies in Europe to obtain from Canada foodstuffs in far larger quantities than under peace conditions," says Lord Rhondda.

Sent the Royal Jewels to Germany

Paste Replicas Were Substituted for the Precious Stones Before War

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incrusted the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the new rulers in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them locked away in a safe deposit vault in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they will remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again.

The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia would not be a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antebellum prediction by pro-German intrigue which ended with the revolution and the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, before her marriage was Princess Alexandra Alice of Hesse, had no illusions about the family jewels in the summer of 1914, when she saw the international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse, for safe keeping till peace was restored. The royal emissaries traveled by the way of Finland and Sweden. They reached their destination before the mobilization of the Russian was complete.

The tale of the czarina's German forthcomingness in the matter of saving the family gems is said to have been revealed by members of the Russian commission who visited New York city recently.

A New York society woman had her eye peeled for bargains in royal jewelry and approached members of the commission on the subject of purchasing a string of rare pearls, which she had seen the former czarina wear at a fashionable European resort some years ago. She was told that she would have to talk to Mrs. Romanoff or her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse.

Ivan Narodny, Russian business man and writer of New York, corroborated the article in the Chronicle. Mr. Narodny said it was impossible to place an exact value on the royal jewels, but estimated that they ought to bring close to one hundred million dollars in the market. He said they were of far greater intrinsic value than the historic jewels deposited in the Kremlin, which are safe.

The disappearance of the royal jewels became known about a month after the revolution, when the provisional government's appraisers were taking an inventory of the Hermitage, one of the structures of the winter palace, where the treasures were supposed to be kept, according to Mr. Narodny.

"When the vaults of the Hermitage were opened the jewel boxes were gone," said Mr. Narodny. "The imperial crown reposed on its silk cushion in one chamber of the vault, but all of its stones were found to be of paste.

"Examination of the famous paintings hung on the walls of the Hermitage and the Winter palace revealed that many priceless canvasses had been removed and replaced with cheap copies! Nobody knows what became of the originals. These discoveries so aroused the provisional government that an investigation is now under way to see how many of Russia's art treasurers have been stolen. The museums of Moscow and Petrograd contain wonderful collections of precious stones, including the finest collections of rubies and emeralds in existence. Some time ago I received a letter from a government official asking me to recommend an American expert to assist in the examination."

Belgian Grenadiers

London Honors For Bandsmen Who Fought at Loos

The Belgian Grenadiers' Band visited London for a provincial tour. The band, which holds a position in Belgium similar to that of the British Guards' Band, consists of 70 highly skilled players. The men came from near Loos, where they assisted in holding an important part of the line.

Why Not Boycott Germany?

Suppose the Allies' war aims were formulated and laid before Germany, with the intimation that if she still refused peace on those principles, every port and market of the Allies would be closed to her for a fixed period after the peace? Would that have no effect on the war-spirit of the manufacturers, the merchants and the shippers, who are already laying their plans for recapturing their trade in the Old World and the New? The boycott, properly used, is a legitimate weapon of the League of Nations that must succeed this war, and there is no reason why it should not be applied to Germany so long as she repudiates the principles on which a League of Nations must rest.—London Daily News.

Too Many Baths

George was hampered by a mother whose idea of godliness was cleanliness. Notwithstanding the frequent baths to which he was condemned, George thrived exceedingly. One day a neighbor remarked on his rapid growth.

"Yes" said George, "that's ma's fault. She waters me too much!"—London Tit-Bits.

"I understand prohibition has caused Crimson Gulch to lose a few citizens."

"Yes," replied Broncho Bob. "A number of people who used to make licker an excuse for natural cussedness have been obliged to move away."—Washington Star.

THE ASTOUNDING PROGRESS MADE IN NAVAL WARFARE SCIENCE

BRITAIN IS STILL MISTRESS OF THE SEVEN SEAS

Remarkable Advances Made in the Equipment of the Grand Fleet Units Since the Commencement of the War, and the Evolution in Heavy Armament and Equipment

Nearing the Crisis Of the War

To Convince the War Lords That the Game Is Up

We have to recognize, too, that the margin grows narrow. The war may run another year, but the longer that either side can hold out longer than that. There is the dire possibility, too, that the steady drain of the U-boats on tonnage may compel the Allies to capitulate, perhaps next spring, if nothing breaks before then. This is the chief peril, and one which America must meet with the utmost energy and with whatever sacrifices are found necessary. In this peril is the true cause of the prosecution of the war. The Prussian eagle has both talons sunk deep, and will hold on like grim death so long as there is a chance of keeping the booty. Remove that chance, and an overwhelming peace wave will roll over Germany. The quicker America can make its weight tell in the scales the better will be the prospect of convincing the medieval war lords that the game is up, and this is not merely a question of getting troops and airplanes to the front but of sowing a firm and undivided will at home. In all probability the fourth year of the war will be its last; whether it ends in the defeat of plans of conquest and in the establishment of a just and lasting peace will depend in great measure on how this country does its part.—From the Springfield Republican.

Daylight Saving

The Results Have Been Far Ahead of Expectations

The clocks have been turned ahead one hour in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Australia and Ireland. In all those 12 countries people go to work one hour earlier in the morning and quite one hour earlier in the afternoon than they did before the war. This "daylight saving plan" was put in operation as a war measure, partly to save coal, and gas and electric light, because, if work was done in daylight hours it must save in those three things. Also it was done to help the workmen, especially in factories, as the first hour's work would be in the cool of morning, and the workers would miss that last hot hour in summer. It was thought the plan would mean better health of workers and a higher efficiency.

"The Nation's Business," a trade magazine, has investigated the workings of the plan, and says the results have been far ahead of expectations. In Great Britain an average reduction of 20 per cent. for lighting was made. The saving of gas was 9 per cent., and in one year 11,500 tons of oil were saved.

In France the plan saved 18,000 tons of coal used for gas each month, and in one year $6,000,000 was saved on gas and electricity.

In Vienna alone the saving on gas was $142,000 a month. There was a great saving in fuel. In one year the greatest results have been observed in the improved health, comfort and efficiency of all classes of workers.

New Slang Which Is Old

"Good Night" Was Used by Shakespeare in "Henry IV."

A new slang phrase is sprung and sweeps the country. It is apt and pat, you will hear it on the street, from the pulpit and in the schoolroom. Then, apparently without reason, its vogue vanishes and it is added to the world's collection of antiquities.

Perhaps one reason why a new slang expression is short lived is because some investigator finds that it really is not new, but merely a revival of a phrase which in its day was not slang a all. It has remained for Prof. R. P. Utter, in a current article of Harper's Magazine, to throw light on the expression "Good night," meaning finality. The vaudeville entertainers who first used it, thinking they were the originators, should be a trifle crestfallen to find that it belongs to one William Shakespeare. Get out Part I of "Henry IV." You will read there:

If he fall in, good night! or sink or swim.

But that isn't all. "Come off" and "Go sit down" have had their days, but we all thought they were new until Professoh Utter found them both in Chaucer.

And "Not in it" and "Cut it out," both striking American slang phrases, come from English literature of the highest type. Shakespeare used "Not in it," and Richard Brinsley Sheridan incorporated "Cut it out" in one of his plays.

Fish is to become more plentiful in the Canadian market. Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller, has inaugurated a special refrigerator express car service direct from the Nova Scotia coast to Toronto. This is the first step in a plan to put 6m a fish car express service from both Pacific and Atlantic points to supply Central Canada with sea food cheaply.

The Major—How long have you been in the regiment?

Private Grogan—Wan week, sor—but I fought in the Spanish war.

The Major—And did you salute with a pipe in your mouth in '98?"

Private Gorgan—No, sor, I wasn't smokin' thin.—Judge.

Hector Bywater, the well-known British naval expert, writes:

Novel appliances on the battlefield cannot long be kept secret, but conditions are different in the naval war. In this sphere each belligerent privately guards its secrets, and it will be many months after the conclusion of peace ere we are permitted a glimpse of the new weapons which have been employed in the struggle at sea. It may safely be said, however, that technical progress in connection with land warfare has been eclipsed by the development of naval armaments in the same period. The war vessel of today, be it battleship or submarine, is vastly more powerful in every respect than its predecessor of 1914.

Thanks to her blatant advertising methods, Germany has managed to spread abroad an idea that she is far ahead of her rivals in such matters as submarine design and naval construction generally. This suggestion amuses those who know something of what has been accomplished in this country. Unfortunately, no details can be given; but when in due time the curtain is raised, it will astonish the world to learn that British shipbuilders, engineers, and ordnance-makers have more than kept their former lead over the corresponding German industries.

It need hardly be said that the neutral powers have taken full advantage of the lessons taught by the war, so far as they can be known to outsiders, and have applied them to their own use. This is especially true of the United States, where the naval authorities have devoted careful attention to the technical developments of the conflict at sea. Thus it is possible to gain some notion of the trend of naval progress from the latest designs which have been prepared for the American navy.

Prior to the war the most powerful battleship in existence was H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth. Her displacement was 27,500 tons, and she carried the formidable armament of eight 15-inch guns. Her speed of twenty-five knots gave her a unique position among the battleships of the world, whose average speed, as then, twenty-one knots, and it is doubtful if this average has undergone any marked increase so far as battleships are concerned.

In other respects, however, the Queen Elizabeth has been quite outstripped by later British battleships. The American navy has now in service two vessels named the Pennsylvania and Arizona, displacing 32,000 tons, and carrying twelve 14-in. guns, while five further ships of the same type are building. In this class the armor plating is from 13 1-2 in. to 14 in. thick. Four later vessels, which will be completed in the next month or so, are to be still larger. They will displace 32,600 tons and carry eight 16-in. guns.

Following these comes the battleships of the current program, in which the displacement is raised to nearly 40,000 tons and the battery to twelve 16-in. guns. Mere figures convey no adequate impression of the power that is embodied in such mastodons as these. The 16-in. gun is almost 68 ft. in length and weighs close upon 100 tons. It uses a shell of 2,100 lb. weight, or only 140 lb. short of a ton. This ponderous projectile leaves the muzzle at a velocity of 2,600 ft. per second, and is capable of smashing into the vitals of an enemy ship fourteen miles away. If a full broadside of the twelve 16-in. guns were fired, the weight of metal discharged would be 11 1-4 tons, and the salvo could be repeated every fifty seconds. It is only a few years since the original Dreadnought was talked of with bated breath, yet the weight of her broadside was little more than three tons.

The amazing increase in the size and power of naval ordnance has not been due to any mere craze for size, but to sound, scientific reasons. At long ranges other things being equal, the largest gun will do the most accurate shooting, for the heavy shell does not lose its speed so rapidly as a lighter projectile which has been fired with equal or higher velocity.

In 1914 the largest and finest battleship afloat was the Japanese, built in England for the Japanese government. She displaced 27,500 tons, was 704 feet long, carried a battery of eight 14-in. guns and could steam at 28 knots. The American battle-cruisers authorized last year will be 34,800 tons in displacement and 850 feet in length. Their armament will consist of ten 14-in. guns, and the designed speed is 35 knots, or more than 40 miles an hour.

These American examples are cited because they are the only important warships of whose construction we have had positive knowledge since the beginning of the war. It does not by any means follow, however, that they are superior in battle power to vessels which have been built on this side of the Atlantic within the same period. Most of the novelties of 1914 have already become back numbers. When the need for secrecy no longer obtains, the public will marvel at the astounding progress which the science of naval warfare has made during the past two or three years—progress, be it said, in which Great Britain has well maintained her traditional role of pioneer.

The foods called for by Great Britain and the Allies from Canada and the United States are beef, bacon and wheat. These are the export staples.

There are 5,500,000 illiterates who can neither read nor write in the United States, and it is pointed out that were these segregated they would make a nation larger than Switzerland, or as large as Denmark and Norway combined.

This Looks Like a Pre-War Offer!

Because we know that our readers get solid enjoyment out of the Montreal "Family Herald and Weekly Star" we have decided to give all who renew through us the opportunity of accepting the following offer which lasts for a LIMITED TIME ONLY.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

AUCTION SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Auction Sales of School Lands in the Province of MANITOBA will be held at the places and on the dates hereunder mentioned, namely:—

Beausejour, Manitoba, Tuesday, October 9, 1917, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Teulon, Manitoba, Thursday October 11, 1917, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Swan River, Manitoba, Tuesday, October 16, 1917, at ten o'clock, a.m.

Birtle, Manitoba, Friday, October 19, 1917, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections subject to a certain upset price in each case, and will be sold without regard to persons who may be in illegal occupation of the same, but such persons will be allowed until the 1st June 1918, to remove any improvements they may have on the land.

Where the land offered is under grazing permit, the Permit will remain in force until date of expiration on 1st April 1918, and the permittee will be allowed until the 1st June, 1918, in which to remove any fencing or other improvements he may have on the land.

The sales will only convey the surface rights and will be subject to the usual reservations in favour of the Crown.

Any person who was not, at the commencement of the present war, and who has not since continued to be a British subject, or a subject or citizen of a country which is an ally of His Majesty in the present war, or the subject of a neutral country, is prohibited from purchasing any of these lands under penalty of having the sale cancelled and the payments made thereon forfeited.

Companies controlled either directly or indirectly by a foreigner, or foreigners or by a foreign corporation or corporations, are also prohibited from purchasing School Lands under the same penalty.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

One tenth in cash at time of sale, and balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, except in cases where the area of the land sold does not exceed forty acres, in which case the terms of payment shall be one-fifth in cash and the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Scrip or Warrants will not be accepted in payment.

Upon a parcel of land being knocked down the purchaser shall immediately deposit the sum of One Hundred Dollars with the Clerk of the sale, otherwise the parcel will at once be put up again. The balance of the cash instalment must in every case be paid before the close of the sale, failing which the deposit of one hundred dollars will be forfeited and the land withdrawn from sale.

To prevent delay purchasers should provide themselves with marked cheques on chartered banks of Canada made to their own order and payable at par at the point of sale or with bank notes of large denominations.

Cheques will not be taken in payment unless marked accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

Lists, giving full particulars of the lands to be offered, may be had on application to the Controller of School Lands, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont., to Frank A. Collins, Superintendent of School Lands, Winnipeg, Man., or to any Agent of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba.

By order,
FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Controller.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 1917.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 19th October, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week on the route Burnbank and Elkhorn, from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the postoffices of Burnbank and Elkhorn and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Winnipeg.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, Man., 7th September, 1917.

H. H. PHINNEY,
Post Office Inspector.

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.

VILLAGE OF ELKHORN

Sale of Lands for Arrears of Taxes

BY virtue of a warrant issued by the Mayor of the Village of Elkhorn in the Province of Manitoba, under his hand and the corporate seal of the said Village, to me directed and bearing date the Fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1917, commanding me to levy on the several parcels of land hereunder mentioned and described for the arrears of taxes due thereon, together with costs, I do hereby give notice that unless said arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid, I will, on the Twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1917, at the Council Chamber in the Village of Elkhorn, in the Province of Manitoba, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, proceed to sell by Public Auction the said lands for arrears of taxes and costs.

Lot	Block	Plan	Arrears	Costs	Total
5 and 6	2	2939	$36.12	50c.	$36.62
7 and 8	2	"	36.12	50c.	$36.62
9 and 10	2	"	47.12	50c.	$47.62
1	3	"	8.83	50c.	$ 9.33
2 and 3	3	"	17.67	50c.	$18.17
5	3	"	13.54	50c.	$14.04
6	3	"	13.54	50c.	$14.04
7 and 8	3	"	27.10	50c.	$27.60
3	11	76	70.70	50c.	$70.67
4	39	2168	48.11	50c.	$48.61
12 and 13	D	76	18.57	50c.	$19.07
11	E	76	9.27	50c.	$ 9.77
5-6-7-8	4	2939	23.47	50c.	$23.97
14 and 15	36	2168	18.57	50c.	$19.07

Dated at Elkhorn, in the Province of Manitoba, this 14th day of September, A.D. 1917.

A. McNAB FRAZER, Sec.-Treas., Village of Elkhorn.

CHARLES E. BELL
Grain Grinding Wood Sawing Feed Store
Local Agent for Drysdale & Co., of Brandon, (C. H. Pierson Succrs.), Monumental Marble Manufacturers.
An excellent catalogue of designs at attractive prices will be submitted at any time.
Phone 17. South of track, Elkhorn.

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Binders
Mowers and Rakes
Cream Separators
Oils and Greases
from
D. T. Carradice - Phone 46

GIRLS and BOYS WANTED
Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five calls a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 426 more Stenographers and Bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend SUCCESS COLLEGE. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.
The SUCCESS Business College Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THAT NEW SUIT
Will give you satisfaction if tailored by an expert from the best material at a reasonable price with fit guaranteed—CALL IN AND TALK IT OVER.
CLEANING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY
FRED ACORN
Next Barber Shop. ELKHORN

A. W. PRIOR
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WATCHMAKER
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All Work PROMPTLY Attended to
Successor to R. SKINNER
Formerly with
H. BIRKS and D. R. DINGWALL

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Oregon & California Railroad Grant Lands. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened to settlement and sale. Power site, Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of the best land left in the United States. Now is the opportune time. Large Sectional Map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 61, Portland, Oregon.

We want you to hear

The New Edison

This wonderful new Edison invention is positively the only sound producing instrument which literally re-creates music—in other words which gives a result indistinguishable from the artist's voice or instrumental performance.

We welcome you to our store at any time to hear these wonderful Re-creations. It does not matter whether you are a prospective buyer or not, but it will be well worth your while to listen to this wonderful machine, if only for a few minutes.

J. MOONEY Druggist, Stationer and Optometrist, ELKHORN, Manitoba

Use Fish

Once in a while to help keep down the "high cost of living." Besides the change of diet is very beneficial

The choicest varieties on hand, also Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry

Shipments of Livestock about every two weeks—Dates will be announced in the local column.

GEORGE LIDSTER
Butcher and Livestock Dealer. Phone 3, Elkhorn

Farmers, bring your Produce to the

West End Grocery & Fruit Store

JUST OPENED UP—A BIG LINE OF

Fresh Groceries

PRICES RIGHT QUALITY RIGHT

Fresh Fruits arrive every Wednesday and Friday

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Phone No. 37, Elkhorn. Proprietor

Small Profit and Profit Often

—That's our motto. You know where to come now [next door to Vodden's Harness Shop] and all regular customers can obtain the FAMOUS CRESCENT PLOW SHARES at 10 per cent. below current prices. This means that those who get repairs, horse-shoeing, share sharpening and all general blacksmithing executed by us, can also get their NEW SHARES CHEAPER HERE THAN ELSEWHERE.

J. L. McFadden & Son, - Elkhorn, Man.

Local Notes

Mr. G. Lidster shipped two cars of cattle on Saturday.

Mrs. P. A. Morden left on Monday to join her husband at Cabri.

Mr. W. T. Clarke spent Saturday shooting at Oak Lake.

The fall session of the County Court was held here on Tuesday.

The damp, foggy weather last week put a stop to threshing operations for the time being.

Mrs. T. Simington, of Vancouver, B. C., is visiting relatives in the district.

Alec. Goodeha left on Monday to resume his studies at the Manitoba Medical College, Winnipeg.

Miss Mary Carscadden returned on Saturday after an extended visit at Virden.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenwood, of Winnipeg are spending a fortnight's visit in the district.

Rev. V. S. Bell officiated at evensong in St. Mary's church Virden, last Sunday.

The 'Gleaners' and 'Excelsiors' Missionary Tea last Saturday was a very successful affair.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. deW. Waller, on Tuesday, Sept. 18th, a son.

Miss Evelyn Morden left on Thursday for Wapella where she will visit before continuing her journey to her new home at Cabri.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hawes, of Grand Valley, Ont., left on Saturday after a brief visit to Dr. and Mrs. Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Stodgil of Winnipeg were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cole of the Burnbank district, last week end.

At a meeting of the Swastika Circle it was decided to hold their Annual Bazaar on Saturday, December 1st.

Mrs. J. A. Webster of Gananoque, Ont., visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Webster this week, while en route home from Calgary.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ewing died on Saturday last aged 3 months and 9 days. The funeral was held at the home on Monday, Sept. 17th, followed by interment in Elkhorn Cemetery.

Mr. D. Haggarty received the sad news by wire on Saturday, of the death of his mother by accident. Deceased, who left here last year to join her husband who was homesteading, gained the high esteem of all who knew her during her sojourn in Elkhorn.

On account of the shortage of water, both on the surface and in many wells in some districts farmers are being forced to decrease their stock considerably, and in consequence quite a large number of cows and young stock have been shipped out that would otherwise have been profitably fed during the winter months.

Among the names of those who by distinguished conduct have just been awarded the Military Medal appears that of Pte. Sam Twigg. For some time before and at the time he enlisted, Sam was with Dick Waller on the farm south of town and it is splendid to hear of both master and servant gaining those high honors by distinguished and meritorious service. Good boy Sam!

Cromer Memorial Service

A memorial service was held in St. Peter's Church on Sunday evening for Ptes. J. Tosh and S. Olive, both of whom were killed in action in France. The church was beautifully decorated with choice flowers and ferns kindly sent by Mrs. Turnbull. The altar was draped with the Union Jack. There was a vast congregation and many were unable to get in. Miss K. St. Lazenby presided at the organ, and the minister, the Rev. G. J. Kimber preached from St. John 15, v 13 and Rev. 7, v 14-15. At the close of the service the national anthem was sung.

Count Your Blessings

Continued from Front Page

effective in strengthening the bond of neighborship both in individual localities and between the surrounding districts and the village. The action of a number of our citizens in leaving their own work for several hours almost every afternoon during the cutting season to help at the stooking, shows a true spirit in the welfare of the community and should help to foster that spirit of unity we hear so much of at the present time. Without unity in our homes and communities how can we expect to work together in solving those more difficult problems which we, as a nation, are now being called to meet. The labor question has been and is still a great trouble but it can also be credited with some good results.

I.O.D.E. Notes

The next regular semi-monthly Knitting Tea will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 26th, at the home of Mrs. Kersey. The hostesses will be Mesdames Guest and Kersey.

The regular monthly meeting of the Washakada Chapter will be held Tuesday, Sept. 25th, in the Masonic Hall. All members are urgently requested to attend.

The Woodville Ladies Aid very kindly donated 6 pairs of hand knitted socks towards the Soldiers' Shower which are gratefully acknowledged.

The following are the names of the Elkhorn boys Overseas, who will receive a Xmas parcel:

F. Willams, J. Campbell, D. Hutchison, L. Parsons, W. Rodgers, J. Noble, R., A. and H. de W. Waller, J. Bryant, V. Harrison, A. Smith, G. Richardson, N. Bannister, E. Kersey, E. Crossman, J. Kirk, J. Russel, C. Miller, S. Heritage, F. Crosby, G. Cook, L. Morden, E. Cassel, A. Nelson, E. Chapman, R. Sipley, J. Frazer, J. Felker, D. Travis, B. Michaelson, D. Bethell, L. Ingram, A. Duke, T. McLeod, S. McLeod, A. Benuet, W. Mills, J. McCorkindale, R. Flavell, W. Amos, D. Chalmers W. Bajus, G. Bee, H. Johnson, S. Williams, G. Staniland, R. Thomson, D. and W. Barr, H. Middleton, w. Brown, W. Barrett, A. Lark F. Levitt, G. Judd, A. Hay, R. Sutton, S. Groat, J. McTurk, A. Macdonald, J. Hudson, L. Cavanagh, J. Black, F. Dixon, H. Burton G. Brown, W. Andrews, T. Will, R. Mcquarrie, W. Browes, A. Ross A. Powell, B. Duxbury, R. Grimshaw, S. Gilbart, G. Warder, J. McBeth, C. Stonham, C Redmond, S. Ellis, J. Mckeown, D. Stewart, R. Tinline, C. Hartley, E. Brimacombe, J. Aartley, J. Knight, D. Frazer, I. Swindlehurst, J. Core, H Macdonald, D. Waller, H. Greenwood, F. Hascombe, P. Lancaster, S. Twigg. Nursing Sister Hattie Frazer. Also four Indian boys, who were idendified with the Baseball Club—Armstrong, Kennedy, Morrison and Myrick.

The following addresses have not been received—D. Frazer, B. Duxbury, Swindlehurst, Core, Twigg, and Rich. Will anyone having them notify the Secretary, phone 40.

A Free War Map

Every home in Canada should have a map of the great war area in Europe to see where our Canadian boys are fighting. The colored map offered free with the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is complete in every detail. It is the best map yet published. The subscription price of the Family Herald is now $1.25 a year but to make up the difference to their subscribers this great map which could not be produced under two dollars a copy except in such large quantities, is given free to all subscribers, new and renewal, who pay a year's subscription. $1.25. It is a great big bargain indeed.

Harvest is Here

OUR STOCK OF—

Forks
Machine Oils
Cans
Whips, and
Harvest Tools

—of every description is complete and will meet your wants.

A full line of Threshers' Supplies

TWINE

Dont' use your last ball before knowing where the next bale is coming from

Leave Your Order NOW

R. A. KNIGHT
Hargrave Phone 53 Elkhorn
W. T. CLARKE, Manager

We carry a full line of Lumber and Builders' Supplies

Exclusive Agent for Galt Coal

NOTICE

Beginning May 1st, the price of bread will be as follows—

12	Loaves	$1.00
6	"	50c
4	"	35c
3	Loaves or less ..... per loaf	10c

CREAMERY BUTTER FRESH DAILY

Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Strawberries
Ice Cream and Cold Drinks. Lunches to Order.

CHAS. G. WEBSTER
The Bakery, ELKHORN, MAN.

Special Sale

100 Standard Spark Plugs, at 50c. each
A few Ford Stewart Speedometers, $11.00
30 x 3½ Tires, $16.00.
Columbia Hot-Shot Batteries and Dry Cells on hand. Flashlights. Oils and Greases of all kinds.

Residence Phone 97 ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE Office Phone 1
B. T. AXELSON Agent for: Chevrolet, Saxon, Dodge and Studebaker Cars ELKHORN, MAN.

Country Correspondents Wanted

TELEPHONE No. 42

..PROSPERITY..

I can help you to locate the best of land. Come in and look over the list of improved and unimproved farms —NOW

The watchword wherever farming is concerned The fellow who can afford to buy a farm may soon become prosperous.

Money to Loan on Farm and Town Property. Hail, Fire & Life Insurance

R. deW. Waller
Commissioner in B.R. Elkhorn.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO
A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

MAID MARJORY

— BY —
L. G. MOBERLY

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"He will never let sleeping dogs lie if he thinks it is his duty to wake them," Connie answered, with a touch of sarcasm. "Geoffrey Marstead has very lofty ideas, and a conscience which must be an intolerable nuisance. Preserve me from such a tyrant of a conscience! He talked yards about his ideas when we sat out at the Lyncroft's dance, and I was bored to death. It seems that old Mr. Marstead, when he was dying, mentioned some woman he had defrauded—or thought he had defrauded or something. I couldn't really follow all the rigmarole. I didn't try to follow it; it all sounded very high flown and nonsensical, but Geoffrey was very much impressed with it."

"Is that why he chooses to fancy he is not his father's heir?"

"He chooses to think he ought never to leave off looking for the wretched woman his father talked about on his deathbed. Her name was Delicia Donaldson, and old Mr. Marstead declared he had wronged her in some way over money—goodness knows how; I don't understand it all, but the old man made Geoffrey promise to find this precious Delicia or her descendants, and to hand the property over to them. This was to be an act of restitution. Well, ever since his father's death, Geoffrey has been hunting for the woman and her descendants, but he has found no trace of them, so why on earth should he bother any more? Probably Delicia Donaldson died unmarried!"

"Probably she did. And why should Geoffrey go on being so quixotic and absurd?" Mrs. Tredway sighed. "Of course, you didn't put it to Geoffrey that way?" she added sharply. "You didn't allow him to suppose your ideas were on a less lofty plane than his?"

A faint smile parted Connie's lovely lips.

"No; I did not put it in that way to Geoffrey," she answered, "nor did I let him think I was not as fond of mountain heights as he seems to be! I am your daughter, my dear mother, and I am not likely to make mistakes of that sort. I can quite well play at enjoying mountain tops, however breathless they make me!"

"Thank heaven! You have some common sense." Mrs. Tredway sighed again, but this time the sigh was one of contentment. "I wish to heaven Betty was like you. She is the very image of your dear father; she doesn't take after me in anything!" And yet for a third time Mrs. Tredway sighed, and glanced at a large photograph upon her table, a photograph representing a man with a plain but kindly face, whose eyes, looking squarely back at her, seemed to be the index to a square and straightforward character.

"I suppose father would have disapproved of lots of things we do," Connie remarked, with that outspokenness which sometimes jarred unspeakably upon her mother, an outspokenness she possibly inherited from her straightforward father. "I believe he would have liked Geoffrey Marstead," she added, glancing at the photograph of her dead father's face. "I expect he was as fond of mountain tops as Geoffrey."

"Oh! of course he would have liked Geoffrey—of course, he preferred mountain tops, and they are most uncomfortable to live upon," Mrs. Tredway exclaimed irritably. "The sort of quixotic notions in which Geoffrey indulges are exactly those in which your father indulged whenever I was unable to stop him. He had absurd views, and was a martyr to his conscience. But we don't want to discuss those points now. Do for goodness sake understand, Connie, that whilst we are at Downleigh matters with Geoffrey Marstead must come to a head. I am very much worried; there are difficulties—a great many difficulties." Mrs. Treway looked uneasily round the room. "There is no time to lose, and the only way to set everything right is to announce your engagement to a millionaire. After that there will be no more bother. Everything will soon right itself."

"And suppose this Delicia Donaldson turns up—what then?"

"Don't be ridiculous, Connie. If she hasn't turned up in all these years, she is not likely to do it now. Why should she suddenly spring upon us from nowhere? She must have died years ago. Do for goodness sake bring Geoffrey up to the scratch as soon as possible. I should like to have your wedding before the end of July; there is no necessity for a long engagement; the shorter it is the better. If you only make things right with Geoffrey when we are at Downleigh, I could begin seeing about your trousseau directly after Whitsuntide."

"By making things right you mean, as you said just now, bringing him up to the scratch," Connie answered, with a short laugh; "we may as well go on calling spades spades. it is much simpler and much less trouble. We are neither of us squeamish, we don't mind looking facts in the face, and we know very well what we want."

"And I mean to get it," Mrs. Tredway answered firmly, snapping her lips together. "I must get it, or—I don't know what will happen," and again her eyes glanced round the dimly-lighted, overcrowded room with the quick, nervous gesture of one who is afraid.

CHAPTER V.

I Want My Niece

There could be no doubt whatever that the Wilderness was a lonely house, an air of desolation hung about the whole building itself, and about the bare stretches of down that stretched away from it before, behind, and on every hand. A fold of the hillside protected it from the east, but on its other three sides the green billows of the downs fell abruptly away from it, leaving it exposed to the winds that so often swept across the uplands from the sea. For what purpose the house had originally been built Thornton had never been able to learn. After that stormy night when he had carried the victim of the railway accident to seek the shelter of its roof, the young doctor had felt sufficiently interested in the lonely house and its strange occupant to make many inquiries about them both. But to all his questions he could get no definite or satisfactory replies. Some people shrugged their shoulders and declared they neither knew nor cared anything about the Wilderness and its solitary owner; others said that Miss Farrant was so standoffish and extraordinary that the fewer dealings the neighbors had with her the better they were pleased. But not even the most prying scandalmonger in Lonsbury—and, like other small towns, Lonsbury had its full share of purveyors of scandal—had been able to discover what had first induced Miss Farrant to settle in her lonely dwelling place, or why she elected to live in almost as solitary a fashion as if she had been on a desert island. She was an artist—that fact about her was common knowledge, but beyond that isolated fact nothing further was known. But the loneliness of the house, and the aloofness of its inmate, had woven a veil of mystery about it, and even the inhabitants of the very few cottages scattered here and there amongst the downs, shunned the Wilderness, without exactly knowing why they did so.

For a few brief days after the railway accident, when she had been obliged to give evidence at the inquest on May Brent, Leslie Farrant had reluctantly emerged from her retirement, and one or two people, ignoring former rebuffs, and moved by some kindly impulse, had actually called at the white house on the downs. But their efforts had met with no response, and during the years following the temporary disturbance of her solitude, Leslie had dropped back into her former isolation. Everybody who attempted to be friendly to the eccentric artist, as they called her, met only with rebuffs and frigidity, and nobody any longer tried to break through the wall of ice which seemed to surround the Wilderness and its mistress. She was left severely alone on the bare hillside.

Servant after servant had come to her, stayed for a while and then gone away, each one in turn vowing that she could not tolerate either the loneliness or Miss Farrant's ways. They did not complain of ill treatment, they said they were well fed and not overworked, but the artist's "ways" were what every servant who came vowed emphatically she could not and would not bear. Only one person had refused to be permanently rebuffed.

(To Be Continued.)

Shortage Of Wool

By Saving Rags Canadians Can Help to Avert Serious Shortage

In all the warring countries the demand for rags, to supply the world's shortage of wool, is insistent. Canada is no exception, and appeals are being made throughout the country for the savings of rags and old clothes that they may be again used, in the manufacture of shoddy, to relieve the strain upon the wool supply. In Great Britain, the local government board has called attention to the varied means by which this material may be saved, as follows:

"On account of the large stocks of clothing needed for the British and allied armies, efforts are being made to save the maximum quantity of rags for use in shoddy mills. The aid of women's societies has been invoked in conjunction with urban and rural officials. The collection is largely dependent upon the patriotic spirit of the people, but large supplies of old clothes and rags will be called for. Central depots are provided for storage, and when enough rags are on hand for shipment they are forwarded to the district centre, where they are sorted and sold to mill owners, the profits going to the Red Cross or other war charities. An especial appeal is made to tailors and dressmakers to keep their cuttings for this purpose. Discarded clothing is separated into three classes—all wool, all cotton, and cotton and wool."

This method can be undertaken in Canada by many organizations. Hitherto, owing to our wasteful habits, the saving and collecting of rags has not appealed to us, but the war has brought about many changes, and it is incumbent upon all Canadians to do their bit towards averting the serious shortages that otherwise are sure to result.

"The most outrageous show I ever had of getting a fee," said a lawyer, "was when a client came to me with no other asset than a watch without any works in it."

"I suppose you took the case," was the rejoinder.—London Tit-Bits.

Use Of Straw Gas Would Save Money

Saskatoon Professor Criticizes Formation of Council on Scientific Research

By carbonizing straw and obtaining the gas therefrom, farmers could have a large amount of money by using this gas for power, heat and light. This opinion was expressed by Dr. R. D. McLaurin, of the chemistry department of the University of Saskatchewan, in a speech before the Saskatoon Engineering Society. Dr. McLaurin did not agree with the manner in which the Technical and Industrial Research Council was organized and gave a lengthy argument, showing in his opinion, how it should have been done.

In regard to farmers utilizing straw he pointed out that an outfit for this purpose can be obtained for approximately 500. The gas generated by the straw can be used in any gasoline engine with only a slight change in the engine. From one ton of straw a surplus of 7,000 cubic feet of gas can be obtained. The power possible to be generated in the Canadian West from the straw from an average crop would equal seven times the power generated at Niagara Falls he declared.

The development of the lignite situation in Saskatchewan and the straw proposition should go hand in hand. He stated it is only possible at the present time to utilize straw on the farms, but the lignite could be used to advantage for heating and power purposes in the cities.

When opening his address he pointed out that the Technical and Industrial Research Council was organized by the federal government. "There are eight members and seven are from Eastern Canada and one from west of Toronto. We are very glad to know that the council is a representative one," he said.

"Before the council was organized I had some ideas as to how it should be done. By the way this council is organized I fail to see where as much might be accomplished as if it was organized along different lines," he continued. Dr. McLaurin then pointed out that the council has only the power of making recommendations. He expressed the opinion that the council should have a fund behind it, supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association, whereby they could take advantage of invention and discoveries made in the universities and laboratories of the country. By having a fund behind them they would be in a better position to encourage development of Canada's natural resources. The council should be run on a business basis, he contended.

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. on money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. The found should be controlled by a council composed of representatives from the federal government, the Bankers' Association, the Grain Growers Association, Chambers of Commerce and representatives of the universities. The members of the council he said, should be elected by these organizations in the different provinces and in each province scientific men should be organized for the purpose of acting in an advisory capacity to the council.

Under the present position of the council, the speaker contended, in regard to any invention or discovery taken over by them, no protection can be given by them to the inventor or discoverer. Something should be done about this, he said. The council should have the power to see that the inventor or discoverer receives a royalty or a share of the profits of his labor. From the inventions or discoveries certain proceeds should go to the fund supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association and should be used to further laboratory work, help the teachers and young men who have not the means of taking advantage of the educational opportunities in Canada.

He advocated the establishing of a council of scientific men in Saskatchewan for the purpose of exploiting the natural resources of this province, especially the mineral deposits in the northern section. "We need money to develop these resources. We have the brains and the men," he said.

Coming to the question of power he told the gathering that power can be obtained in Saskatoon cheaper than in large American cities where water power is not available. He told of a domestic furnace in Saskatoon that will successfully burn lignite. He said the combustion of lignite in this furnace is 70 per cent. higher than the tests on Alberta lignite showed in Ottawa. "It is just a question whether or not direct burning of lignite is not the best way of using it," said the speaker. "If lignite can be burned directly it will give heat to many of the large cities," he continued.

Touching on the question of agriculture he said it is imperative that this part of the country obtain phosphate to put back into the ground. The northern section of Saskatchewan should be exploited to see if this can be found. It would do away with the importing of fertilizer from Ontario and the U.S.A., he contended, if discovered.

There should be some supervision of the food supply, and also a better means of grading wheat. He thought the system now used, that is catering to the fancies of the millers and housewives in regard to the color of loaves, should not be the means of grading wheat. One means of helping on this question in this province would be the establishing of a sample market in Saskatoon. He said this city has all the facilities for that. There should be a state supervision of the water supply systems, he said and also the clay resources should be investigated.—Saskatoon Star.

Conference On Rust In Grain

Movement With Regard to Co-operation in Investigation and Control of Rust

A series of meetings of representatives of various departments of agriculture and institutions interested in agricultural education and research in the prairie provinces closed recently at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The meeting was called together by the Dominion department of agriculture to consider the possibility of co-operation in work toward the investigation and control of rust and other plant diseases on the prairies.

The representatives attending included J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, director Dominion experimental farms; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; P. R. Cowan, Indian Head, Sask., assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist, Dominion experimental farms; T. J. Harrison, Winnipeg, agronomist, Manitoba Agricultural College; John Bracken, Saskatoon, agronomist, Saskatchewan Agricultural College; W. C. McKillican, Brandon, superintendent experimental farm; G. H. Cutler, agronomist, Alberta Agricultural College; W. H. Gibson, superintendent experimental farm, Indian Head, Sask.; V. W. Jackson, Winnipeg, botanist, Manitoba Agricultural College; S. A. Bjarnsson, Morden, assistant superintendent, experimental farm, Morden; Dr. A. H. R. Buller, Winnipeg, professor of botany, University of Manitoba; W. P. Thompson, biologist, Agricultural College, Sask.; Dr. F. J. Lewis, biologist and botanist, Alberta College of Agriculture; J. B. Reynolds, president Manitoba Agricultural College; Dr. Walter C. Murray, Saskatoon, president University of Saskatchewan; Dr. J. A. McLean, Winnipeg; president University of Manitoba; and others.

The principal matter under consideration was, of course, the rust disease, and much progress was made toward the inception of co-operative work in this line. Considerable pioneer work has already been done by W. P. Fraser, who was appointed to the position of rust investigator for the Dominion government in April last, and who has been working along this line in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the last four or five months, assisted by Mr. Cowan.

An extensive series of experiments of an investigational and preventive character has been planned and will be carried out at the different universities, agricultural colleges, experimental farms and stations, and agricultural schools in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and, in addition, much scientific work has been planned and arrangements are being made for co-operative work in greenhouse and laboratory in the different institutions on the prairies.

More information as to the details of the work planned along this line will be given out a little later. Meanwhile much scouting work has been done by a number of the men abovementioned, and much information gained, and much work planned for the future, all of which it is hoped will result in considerable progress toward the control of this most disastrous of plant diseases.

The delegates were most hospitably entertained by President J. B. Reynolds and his staff.—Winnipeg Free Press.

These Old Trails

Where Red River Carts Have Given Way to Automobile

Oh, the old Manitoba trails. Away back in the eighteen seventies they knew only creaking Red River carts of the Hudson Bay traders and the Indians. Later came those first intrepid homeseekers from Eastern Canada with their heavy, lumber wagons, plodding along day after day toward some place they had been told about. Sometimes a wagon would break or a horse would die and the homeseeker would simply stay where he was and go no further. There are several cases on record of men who have done this and who afterwards waxed rich in flocks and herds and fields of waving grain. After these first settlers from the East, years after, the rush set in from the South. Leather-cheeked nasal-speaking men from Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri drove along the trails in covered wagons of the real, old emigrant style. They came in great numbers. When the settlers along the trails began to amass wealth the trails began to be travelled by spick-and-span top buggies. Later, some of these were rubber-tired—acme of luxury and up-to-dateness! Then came the automobile, that pulsating, throbbing monarch of the road. The old trails felt them coming and vibrated under the swift revolution of the rubber-tired wheels. The history of the trails is the history of the development of the province.

Harland, of Harland and Wolff, the world-renowned shipbuilders at Belfast, began his career by working for three pence an hour. When he went to Glasgow in 1851 his weekly wage was $5, while his hours were from 6 a.m. till 8:15 p.m. per day.

Airplanes Take Big Risks

Observation Duty in Most Trenches Requires Cool Nerves and Great Pluck

There is no doubt that the infantryman has the most unpleasant time in this war, and there is no doubt that he likes other people to know it.

But there is one job that is not always "cushy" and is apt to become so exciting that the "foot-slogger," safe in his trench, will mutter a little speech of appreciation of the fact that he is in the infantry. For the man who sometimes has "real hell" is the observation officer, the eyes of the guns.

Once, long ago, I made the discovery that the Germans were digging hard in their trench 35 yards away from us. I could occasionally see spades tossing up the earth, and the earth always came from the same place, which obviously meant that the Germans had some evil intent—were mining or sapping? So we rang up the gunners, and twenty minutes later a major appeared in our trench, followed by a telephone operator who was carrying an immense roll of wire and paying it out as he came along.

"Where's the young officer who's spotted the Huns at work?" asked the major. And very proudly—for I had only recently come out to the front—I stepped forward and showed him through a periscope where the digging was in progress.

"H'm! There's no doubt they're up to mischief," said the major, "but it's unpleasantly close to shell. You had better observe with me," and he handed me a perisocpe, and issued a host of instructions to the telephone operator.

"They've fired sir," said the operator, and a second later there was a most fearful rushing above my head and I ducked as two shells passed over me and burst a little way beyond.

"Bit too far," said the major, "what do you think?"

I explained that I had not seen very well—how could I see from the bottom of the trench?

So the major issued a lot of instructions about degrees, and said, "Come down 25 yards." Upon which I found urgent business at the other end of the trench. But he had me back, and I crouched there, my eye glued to a periscope, until the German trench was battered almost beyond recognition.

And that appalling feeling that a shell is just going to whisk off the top of your head as it passes has given me a wholesome respect for the observation officer.

And he is very well worth a special interest, for I know that no man who is apt to find himself in more dramatic situations. There was the case of an officer who once climbed a tree just behind the trenches before the dawn and had the misfortune to be spotted by the Germans. Their snipers sent one or two bullets whistling horribly close enough through the foliage in a manner which must have made the observation officer consider seriously what would happen when he emerged from between the branches to climb down the tree. And there he had to stay for fully five minutes, until we had stretched out a blanket under the tree and had telephoned to his batetry to shell for all they were worth to persuade the Hun snipers to keep their heads down. Then he jumped for safety, and escaped with nothing worse than a flesh wound in the arm.

But still more unpleasant was the situation of a subaltern who used to observe from a cellar of a ruined house. He was there one day with a telephone operator when the Germans suddenly began to "crump" the village, and the very first shell landed near the exit and completely entombed them.

For over an hour the two men worked to make a hole out of their prison while the Germans dropped "heavies" all around the house. And for tools they had nothing but a bayonet and a clasy-knife. When at last they had made an aperture wide enough to allow them to escape, a shell hit the cellar as they were crawling out to safety. The telephone operator was killed outright, and the observation officer, pinned down by a block of masonry, had to wait for fourteen hours until a passer-by found him. And nearly all the time the village was being shelled.

As the observation officer stopped me on a shell-pocked road to tell me of his adventure, a machine gun opened fire and the bullets swish-swished about our heads. "It's an exciting life at times," he said, as we ducked.

"It is," I agreed fervently, and I hurried off to the blessed safety of the firing-line.—Vernon Bartlett, in London Daily Mail.

3,000 Aviators to Move to Texas

There are approximately 1,000 cadets and 3,000 mechanics in training with the Royal Flying Corps in Canada, and when cold weather appears they will be taken to Texas, U.S.A., to continue their training during the winter months. There are also at Leaside camp 210 cadets and mechanics from the U.S.A. training camp in Texas, and they are being trained under the auspices of the Royal Flying corps in Canada.

New Arrival—And where do I go when this shelling business starts?

Sandy (late of the "Wee Kirk")—Laddie, that a' depends on your releegious opeenions!—Blighty.

Uncle Sam Deals With Hun Spies

Highly Developed Organization to Deal With Alien Enemies

Sensational novelists of the past used to go to Russia when a system of espianoge was to be revealed to breathless readers. Since the war began the ramifications of the German spy service have made us marvel, but in the future, perhaps, writers may find that the United States has developed an organization which for efficiency surpasses anything that Europe has developed. One of its most remarkable features is that it is an organization that came into existence only after the war had begun, and that only after the United States had entered the war were those in charge of the work given a free hand. Only in the past few months have they had the incentive of patriotism to inspire them. Before then they worked faithfully to preserve the neutrality of their country. Their job then was like the job of an umpire; now they are in the game and are playing it hard.

A spy system has been repugnant to Anglo-Saxons from time immemorial. The word "spy" is in no better repute than the word "hangman." Yet we have learned by experience that a spy is a necessity in time of war; and perhaps if Great Britain had had a proper espionage system in the past decade the present war might have been avoided. The public would have known what plots were hatching; even the purblind Asquith government would have been forearmed. In the United States there was no spy system at all. The only federal detectives were those whose business it was to foil smugglers and counterfeiters and to guard the person of the president. Legislators feared that unless the functions of officials of the treasury department and the department of justice were clearly defined by law, their detectives might be employed by a president for the purpose of trailing political enemies and "getting something on them." Circumscribed with regard to their activities and starved for funds, the American secret service was a sadly hamstrung organization when the war broke out.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and liberal appropriations were voted. When the United States entered the war there was no limit set to the amount of money that might be spent by Thomas D. Gregory, United States attorney-general and A. Bruce Bielaski, who is in charge of the secret service. In the three years of neutrality Mr. Bielaski's men had compiled a fairly comprehensive list of the people in the United States who might be expected to be German agents. Against many of them there was no definite evidence. Nevertheless, more than 300 of them have been arrested in the past few months. Some of the prisoners have simply disappeared. Their families and friends may not know whether they are living or dead. They are incarcerated in some federal prison and are absolutely cut off from the outside world.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of these suspected spies and the fact that secrecy is the motto of the American espionage system makes it inevitable that many reports as to the treatment of the spy menace in the United States should arise. For instance, we hear of prominent Germans being told that in their journey from their homes to their places of business they shall not walk or use motors. They must travel on the street cars. They must not lunch in a club, but in some public place. They must keep certain hours. They must, above all things, follow the advice of Mr. Gregory, "obey the law and keep their mouths shut." There is probably a basis of truth for all these stories. The United States very often takes a rough-and-ready method of arriving at its ends, and while it would be open to Germans thus shepherded to protest, it would be also open for the secret service agents to virtually kidnap them if they were not willing to do exactly what they are told.

Roughly speaking, there are in the United States about a million male adults who were born in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, or Turkey, and many thousands of these are reservists. Of these reservists it may be that the majority are at heart Americans. At any rate it is necessary for the secret service to keep tab on all their doings. They have been card indexed. Their telephones are tapped. They are under police surveillance day and night. The American espionage system has been expanded. It now includes waiters, postmasters, taxi drivers, people who move in high society and persons in all walks of life. Whatever Russia or Germany did or has done in the matter of espionage is now being done in the United States. It is said that the operatives who at one time were a mere handful, now number more than one hundred thousand, many of them volunteers. In addition, every city policeman and detective is working for the authorities in the effort to round up the German spies, prevent German agents from communicating with Germany. It is believed that the work has been well done, and that Germany is now absolutely cut off from all sources of information on this continent.

Don't think because a mule takes to his hells that he is a coward.

COWAN'S Almond Nut Bar

A rich, velvety, milk chocolate containing an abundance of plump almonds — a quality that cannot be surpassed.

Sold everywhere. Made in Canada.

B-14

Make Over Wounded Men

American Surgeons to Study Allied Methods for Own Use

Out of one detail of 1,350 wounded men sent for special treatment to a London hospital for crushed and broken bones, one thousand were able to return to active duty at the front, according to Maj. J. E. Goldthwait, United States reserve army surgeon, who has arrived from Europe. Major Goldthwait is one of twenty American medical officers who have been in France and England studying new methods of treating wounded. He returned to recruit surgeons to take up similar study that the American army may have the benefit of the modern treatment of wounds from its own surgeons.

AN AGE OF WEAK NERVES

"No heart for anything" is the cry of thousands of men and women who might be made well by the new, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make.

Misery day and night is the lot of hosts of men and women who are today the victims of weak nerves. Their pale, drawn faces and dejected attitude tell a sad tale, for nervous weakness means being tortured by morbid thoughts and unaccountable fits of depression. These sufferers are painfully sensitive and easily agitated by some chance remark. Sleeplessness robs them of energy and strength; their eyes are sunken, their limbs tremble, appetite is poor and memory often fails. This nervous exhaustion is one of the most serious evils affecting men and women of today. The only way to bring back sound, vigorous health is to feed the starved nerves which are clamoring for new, rich, red blood. This new, good blood can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which fact accounts for the thousands of cures of nervous diseases brought about by this powerful blood builder and nerve restorer. Through the fair use of this medicine thousands of despondent people have been made bright, active and strong.

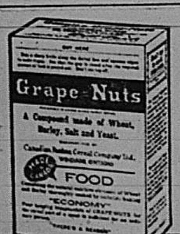
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Canada's Amateur Soldiers

During the course of an investigation at Ottawa one of the witnesses, in reply to a question, said that the person in charge of a Canadian hospital abroad should be a professional solider. Mr. Pardee, chief Liberal whip, pointed out that in Canada we have no professional soldiers, and with that fact in mind Mr. Edward W. Reynolds has contributed to the Canadian Magazine for August an article telling who are the men who, though amateurs, have made good as soldiers at the front. He gives sketches of the careers and military exploits of men such as Lieutenant General Curry, Brigadier-General Mercer, Brigadier-General McRae, Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. Herbert Bruce and others who have helped to make the name of Canada famous, not only at the front, but all over the world.

Max F. Wolff, editor of the German Herold, New York, on learning that he was in the first selective draft, declared his intention of asking for no exemption and of his willingness to fight for the Stars and Stripes.

When crediting a man with his good intentions let us remember that in order to get them cashed they must be backed by good deeds.



The wholesome nutrition of wheat and barley in most appetizing form

Battle of Jutland

Germany Modest About Its Great and Glorious Victory

Many previous assurances on the highest of German authority that the naval battle off the coast of Jutland was a great and glorious German victory now get confirmation—of course none was really needed—by like statements in the careful and elaborate reviews of the three war years which the always accurate and trustworthy German newspapers have just published. To doubt the truth of this claim would be to impugn the veracity, and therefore the honor, of all the officers in the German navy, beginning with its revered commander-in-chief, the kaiser, and running down through his admirals to grades low enough to be almost indistinguishable from common humanity. The entertainment of such a doubt for more than the briefest of passing moments would be unthinkable.

If the Jutland battle was—or, to put it better, as it was—a German victory, why is it that the kaiser's grand fleet has not continued the work so well begun?

Months have passed since that day so glorious for the Fatherland, and in no one of them have the German heroes attempted the repetition of their magnificent achievement. Why they have not is a darkest mystery, for obviously what could be done then could have been done again—and again—and by this time—there should not be a single British war ship left to burden and offend any one of the Seven Seas. Long pondering of this problem eliminates theory after theory until there is left only a single explanation.

The thing has not been done out of a chivalrous, perhaps too chivalrous, regard for British sensibilities! Germany shrinks in characteristic kindliness from inflicting even on a misguided and hostile people the pain that would follow the revelation that its strangely over-celebrated and over-trusted navy was manned and officered by cravens and incompetents. Germans can be stern, but they cannot be cruel.—New York Times.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

What "Boche" Means

It Is Equivalent to the American Term of Bone-Head

The term "Boche" as applied to the German soldiers, isn't a complimentary one, nor anything new. It is an old term in France, and means "thick-headed." It is about equivalent to our American term of bone-head.

In fact, the word comes from the Italian "boccia" and means a round ball of exceptionally hard wood used in playing ten pins. But just how it came to be applied to the German soldiers we do not know.

As a general rule, nicknames given to soldiers are not unkindly. The French soldier is called "poilu," which means hairy, because in the early French wars the soldiers had no opportunity to shave, or have their hair cut, and when they returned from the army, they had a rough, hairy, uncouth appearance. But there was nothing unkindly in calling them "poilu."

The English are called "Tommies" because of a fictitious popular British soldier made immortal in verse and given the name "Tommy Atkins." During the U. S. Civil War the Union troops were called "Yanks," as an abbreviation of the word "Yankee," and the Confederates were called "Johnny Rebs," from "rebel." But never was there bitterness or sarcasm in the terms.

But now we have the German soldiers generally called "Boches," or "Boneheads," and certainly not as a term of endearment. The appellation "Hun," which one sees in print frequently, also is a term of reproach and means that the German's present warfare and tactics savor of the barbarity of the Huns, who, under Attila, came near overrunning Europe and destroying civilization. There were many of the Huns left in the region that has since become Germany, but the German people, as a people, are not descendants of the Huns.—Columbus Dispatch.

Aviator Caught the Bullet

The London Pall Mall Gazette is responsible for this: Flying low over the German lines, a British aviator was soon in the midst of a whining swarm of German bullets. The Germans in the trenches were firing straight up, hoping to wing the flyer or pierce his gasoline tank. The aviator, a cool youngster, looked down, saw a bullet slowly ascend the last feet of its maximum height. It stopped dead still for the smallest fraction of a second. The aviator reached quickly, grabbed the bullet and put it in his pocket.

Conserving Food Supply

United States Report Summarizes the Wheat Situation, Showing That Stocks are Low

The United States food administration has made the following statement:

The United States and Canada have a wheat deficit for this year of over 400,000,000 bushels in the amount required from North America for the allied nations and neutrals of Europe, on a basis of normal wheat consumption there, as shown by figures for a three year pre-war period.

The normal requirements of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium for the pre-war period averaged 381,000,000 bushels of wheat and of the other cereals 345,000,000 bushels. To this should be added the estimated deficiency due to war in their grain production for this year of 525,662,000 bushels, of which 196,905,000 are wheat making it necessary for these countries to import in the next twelve months a total of 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals if normal consumption requirements are to be met.

The estimated wheat surplus for 1917 of the United States is 38,000,000 bushels, to which should be added the probable surplus of 120,000,000 bushels for Canada. Of other cereals the United States will have an estimated surplus this year in excess of 829,000,000 bushels; and Canada a surplus of 119,000,000 bushels or a total of about 950,000,000 bushels.

Therefore, on the normal basis of consumption the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels against a North American surplus of 208,000,000 bushels, or 369,000,000 bushels in excess of the supply. From our United States supply we must reserve a certain amount for neutrals from which we receive vital supplies, and also an amount for neutrals and our allies—a amount to better protect our stocks next year than this last. There is, therefore, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels in the amount necessary for normal consumption and necessary reserves.

While this situation is one of great difficulty and concern it must be met, and met by elimination of waste and reduction in wheat consumption and proper substitution on the part of the allied people and ourselves; in one word, by an effective administration of the available supply.

In the other cereals, used in Europe mostly for animal feed, the import necessities of the allies on normal consumption basis are about 674,000,000, against a North American surplus of 950,000,000. The necessary reserve for neutrals and increased "carry over" will absorb all the margin. However upon the basis of our present crop prospects we should be able to supply their requirements in cereals other than wheat.

The allies are isolated from those markets, other than Canada and the United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and therefore requires three times as many tons of shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dangerous because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been a large failure in the South American countries and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next spring. As already said, all the allied countries are and have been for some time rigorously administering and economizing their food. In Belgium, the relief commission has been compelled to reduce the consumption of cereals by nearly fifty per cent.; this brings the food supply so low that the population are incapable of labor.

The allies are unable to use other cereals alone for bread. They can use them only as added to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries. Except in Italy, whose people normally consume much corn, our allies have few corn mills and corn meal is not a durable commodity and therefore cannot be shipped in great quantities. Moreover, for generations they have bought bread from bakeries; they have no equipment nor do they know how to bake in the household. Every American knows that it is infeasible to distribute corn bread from bakeries, and it is therefore necessary for us to furnish our allies with sufficient wheat to enable them to have a wheat basis for the loaf. However, they can use and must use other cereals for mixture in their war bread, and by this substitution and by savings on their part a great deal can be accomplished. On the other hand, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels can be at least partially overcome if we can increase our exports from 88,000,000 to 220,000,000 or nearly triple. This can be accomplished if we will substitute one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five lbs. per week to four lbs. per week per person. It will be no privation to us and will reduce the privation of our allies.

Food Control

The lesson of war ought not to be wasted when peace comes again. It may be that the pressure of an industrial and economic competition between nations, resumed on a greater scale than ever before, will force the state everywhere to retain the food dictator. At least it would be folly for America to surrender the lesson of social economy that other nations already have learned—and we doubtless soon will learn.—New York Tribune.

It's hard to be grateful to those who fight your battles for you and get licked.

Waste of Food Stuffs

Odds and Ends Thrown Away Amount to Vast Amount

Do not waste a slice of bread. There is an old saying, "Many mickles mak' a muckle," and, if there are many individual savings the total gain will be great. Do not be too proud to use odds and ends which might, otherwise, be cast into the garbage can. In Chicago, recently, the garbage was reduced from 400 loads per day to 200 loads a day due largely to the preachments of economy. Economy in the use of food stuffs should be practised by those who live in the country as well as by those who dwell in the towns and cities. Get the real vision of economy and put it into daily practice. Every individual must realize the food shortage in all its magnitude and he must realize what want and famine would mean and then he must put forth every effort to prevent it. Do not leave it to the other fellow. Do your part. In this matter prevention is a thousand times better than cure. Eliminate all waste in your household.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

One Good Turn

Kindness to Boche Prisoner Is Repaid After 47 Years

French kindness to a German prisoner forty-seven years ago is bearing fruit today. Early in the war of 1870 French troops took a young German officer prisoner and put him in a prison camp for the duration of the war. During the long weary months of waiting for peace the officer and his companions were given every latitude of privilege that a war prisoner could ask.

Today Marcel Richard, a young French officer and his compatriots in the German prison camp at Meister are reaping the benefit. The German officer prisoner of 1870, now too old for active military service, is commandant of the prison camp. Young Richard has written home to his folks in Paris for his tennis flannels and shoes, telling them why he is able to enjoy this recreation.

The commandant is not only allowing his charges every possible freedom, but has purchased the tennis outfit—net, racquets, balls, etc.—from his own pocket.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Silent Contempt

A certain man whose previous record was of the best was charged with a minor offence. Law and evidence were unquestionably on the side of the defence, but when the arguments had been concluded a verdict of "guilty" was given and a fine imposed.

The lawyer for the defence was sitting with his back toward the magistrate. Without changing his position or rising to address the court, he remarked:

"Judge, please fine me for contempt of court."

The magistrate inquired:

"What d'ye mean, sir? You haven't committed contempt."

"I have," came from the old lawyer. "It's silent."—From the Atlanta Journal.

To Win the War

Gifford Pinchot, one of the foremost conservationists of the United States, says of that country: "The clear duty of the nation is to guarantee the farmers a fair price for their crops when grown, and a reasonable supply of labor at harvest. The clear duty of the farmer is to raise food enough to win this war for democracy against Kaiserism." This applies with equal force in Canada.

Millions of tins for the boys at the front

are needed to pack their pork and beans, their milk, etc. Don't do a single thing to stop that supply of tin.

You don't need to buy biscuit in tins. Our system of frequent prompt shipments to dealers of biscuit in paraffine-lined cardboard cartons brings you the nicest, freshest biscuits you have ever tasted—without a tin being used. Try

Som-Mor Biscuit

packed in the triple-sealed, striped carton only. It's a duty to conserve the tin supply. Your dealer has Som-Mor Biscuit or can get them.

North-West Biscuit Company, Limited, EDMONTON, Alta.

Agencies at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. 21

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

A Strong Canadian Company

Surplus Over Three-Quarters Million Dollars

Smallest Fighters In The Great War

Students From French Colonial Schools in Indo-China Volunteered En Masse

Annamite troops, "the little brown men," of France's colonies in Indo-China have just had their baptism of fire on the western front.

The Annamites are the smallest men participating in the European conflict, yet they have acquitted themselves in the fighting in a manner that gives them rank alongside with the troops of greatest physical endowments. The Annamite battalions are composed entirely of volunteers. Their first public appearance was on July 14, 1916, the French national holiday, when along with the Russians, Canadians, English, Belgian and Australian troops, they participated in the military parade at Paris.

Almost without exception they are students from the French schools, colleges and universities in Indo-China.

The announcement there early in 1916, that volunteer battalions would be formed for service in France, resulted almost in the depletion of the educational institutions. The students enlisted almost to a man.

In the battalion now serving in France are Annamites with the rank of count, with the rank of mandarin of the first, second and third classes, and with various other distinctions of caste and nobility. Amongst themselves all the courtesies to which these ranks give title are scrupulously observed.

But when the battalions are formed for fighting or other service on the French fronts, the counts and the mandarins become merely the private soldiers that they temporarily are, and the brothers of all the rest.

When the Annamites were first brought to France there was no idea of using them as fighting troops. Their small stature seemed to preclude that. They were drilled and employed in all the various services of the rear, such as convoy chauffeurs, road builders, forestation work and similar occupations. Their constant proximity to the front, however, soon aroused in them an ardent desire to participate in the fighting and now after a little more than a year of faithful service in the auxiliary service of the French army, they have been given their chance to establish their right to be in the fighting ranks. Their place there seems to have been permanently won.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Importance Of Dairying

$120,000,000 Worth of Dairy Products in Canada Last Year

The deliveries of milk to cheese factories in Canada aggregated 2,600,542,987 lbs. in 1916. The deliveries of cream to butter factories totalled 157,620,638 lbs. in the same year. The number of patrons making these deliveries was 221,192.

There were 1,813 cheese factories in operation in the year named, 993 butter factories, and 624 combined butter and cheese factories. In addition there were 16 condenseries.

The total production of factory cheese in Canada in 1916 was 192,968,597 lbs., of the value of $35,512,530, as compared with 183,878,898 lbs., of the value of $27,587,775 in 1915. The total production of creamery butter in Canada in 1916 was 82,564,130 lbs., of the value of $26,966,357 as compared with 83,824,176 lbs. of the value of $24,368,636 in 1915.

The total value of factory cheese and butter produced in the Dominion last year was, therefore, nearly sixty-two and a half million dollars. If to this is added the output of condenseries, milk and cream sold in cities and home-made butter, it is probable that the grand total value of the dairy output last year will figure up to at least $120,000,000. And it will be much greater for 1917.

Minard's Liniment For Sale Everywhere.

A Bet on Dying

A company officer (mentioned in despatches and awarded a Military Cross) got pneumonia in the trenches and was taken to the base hospital where, when he was supposed to be asleep, he overheard the doctor and the nurse conferring on his case. The doctor expressed the opinion that the patient would die, and was dismayed to hear a feeble voice from the cot: "Give you five to one, in sovereigns, I don't doctor."

A pause. Then: "You won't? Six to one."

Another pause, followed by a disgusted grunt, after which came:

"No sportsmen, these M.O.'s. Capital chap; clever doctor, but can't kill me, if the Boche couldn't. Seven to one, doctor! Nothing doing? Wash out, eh? Well, good ni', doctor. I'm going to sleep and to get well."

And he did.

She—How is your daughter coming on with her lessons on the harp?

He—Well, her mother isn't quite so keen on going to heaven.—Judge.

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

Wood's Phosphodine. The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3. **THERAPION** Used in French Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor & vim, kidney, bladder, diseases, blood poison, piles. Either no. Druggists or mail $1. Post 4 cts. Fougera Co. 90, Beekman St. New York or Lyman Bros Toronto. Write for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new dragee (tasteless) form of **THERAPION** easy to take safe and lasting cure. See that trade marked word "Therapion" is on Brit. Govt. stamp affixed to all genuine packages.

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

The Duty Of The Individual

Economy Is Needed in the Use of Food Stuffs

Strict economy is needed in the use of all food stuffs by each and every individual householder. Our food supplies must be conserved, but they should not be hoarded. Of what use is a mine unopened, a forest untouched or land untilled? By the conservation of our food supplies we mean that they should be used in the wisest possible way and shared equally. We should eliminate superfluities and luxuries and eat the things that are substantial, plain and nourishing. There are many foods produced in Canada, such as corn, peas, beans, oats and barley, which are not used as much as they could and should be. Unless provision is made to care for and properly use the garden vegetables much of this material will be wasted. Perishable things should be canned wherever possible. Rhubarb, tomatoes and other vegetables should be put away for winter use.—F.C.N.

Conquers Asthma. To be relieved from the terrible suffocating due to asthma is a great thing, but to be safeguarded for the future is even greater. Not only does Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy bring prompt relief, but it introduces a new era of life for the afflicted. Systematic inhaling of smoke or fumes from the remedy prevents re-attacks and often effects a permanent cure.

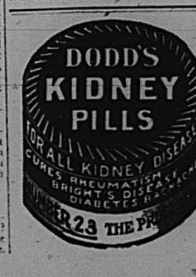
A Reminder

A colored preacher was vehemently denouncing the sins of his congregation. "Bredern an' sistern, Ah warns yo' 'gainst de heinous sin ob shootin' craps! Ah charges yo' 'gainst de black rascality ob liftin' pullets. But above all else bredern and sistern, Ah demolishes yo' 'gainst de crime ob melon stealin'."

A brother in a back seat made an odd sound with his lips, rose and snapped his fingers. Then he sat down again with an abashed look.

"Whuffo, mah fren," said the parson sternly, "does you' rar up an' snap yo' fingers when Ah speaks ob melon stealin'?"

"Yo' jes' remin's me, pahson," the man in the back seat answered meekly, "wha Ah lef' mah knife."—From the Farmer's Guide.



ADVERTISING

An advertising statement reduced to printer's ink comes before the eye of a large number of people.

Among these people there is invariably a portion of them who are doubting, another portion who are critical, and still another who are knowing.

The statement then, must be truthful. It must be made in a convincing manner and must be honest in appearance

We have the faculty of arranging types in a simple, straightforward manner for all kinds of advertising. We plan newspaper ads. as well booklets or folders.

THE

ELKHORN MERCURY

High Class Printing Office

TELEPHONE No. 42. ELKHORN, MAN.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

MOST of us are able to want a great many things; wanting is so inexpensive.

We begin later to discover that dividend paying stock was not going two for five.

It is eminently respectable to pay your debts, but can you expect to hold the respect of your creditors that way?

Being thick skinned may not be beautiful, but it has its protective qualities.

It is hard to believe that anybody is downright bad, but some good people do it gladly.

If you think you are flawless, lend your ear to a candid friend for a thrilling half hour.

Letting the other fellow own the automobile is more comfortable and not at all expensive.

The nature of something good to eat depends somewhat on the individual who is doing the consuming act.

It would be a strenuous life for him if the man who writes helpful hints had to try them out.

An Old Story.

A brand new notion like a flash
Of inspiration strikes your mind,
You treasure it most tenderly
And call it such a lucky find.
You think to get it patented
And multiply your worldly store,
But, lo, when you investigate
Some one has thought of it before!

It's mighty hard to find a lead
That hasn't to the death been done,
For there is nothing new, they say,
Beneath the bright and shining sun.
A bright idea comes across,
But with me to the records go
And find some Greek has worked it out
About two thousand years ago.

We run about in circles wide,
Make finds of things from day to day
That were discovered in the past
And, with the labels, put away.
To think the ancients fossilized
Is an injustice and a wrong.
They had a lot of things down fine
That we discover right along.

Since man first learned to work the wheels
That operate his massive brain
There's been a lot of thinking done,
Both ornamental, straight and plain.
So ere you publish to the world
That you've dished up a brand new kink
Just search the books a little while
And you may have another think.

Not Earned.

"Everybody says he is a good fellow."

"How much did he steal from his employers?"

"Not a cent."

"Does he beat up his wife?"

"No."

"Where did he get his title?"

Practical.

"You are about to receive a large sum of money," said the fortune teller.

"Sure about it, professor?"

"There it is as plain as day in your hand."

"Loan me five on it, and I will give you my note for ten to be paid promptly on its arrival."

Warned.

"Now, don't make a fool of yourself in this crowd."

"Why not?"

"I don't want to see you lose money."

"Lose money! How?"

"By giving a free exhibition. You are worth a quarter a head when you act the fool."

More Like It.

First Kid—Let's run away from home and be pirates.

Second Kid—Naw; I know a better game.

First K.—Put me next.

Second K.—Let's run away and be financeers.

Not a Dote.

"Don't you just dote on autumn?" said the enthusiastic young woman who was busy gathering autumn leaves.

"No," said the man with a cold in his head. "I don't dote on it."

One With Wings.

"How is your new flying machine getting along?"

"Very fine."

"When are you going to build one?"

"As soon as I can find an angel."

Plain Case.

"And so you fought in the war?"

"Sure, I fit in the war."

"And survived?"

"Fit and survived."

"Survival of the fittest."

How It Was Manifested.

"He is such a silly boy."

"Yes; I have often noticed it."

"What thing have you observed?"

"He is so fond of you."

Some Bulk.

When on the presidential trip
As in review he passes
Those well high blind can look at Taft
Without the aid of glasses.

PILES Get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment

French Wounded Emergency Fund

The following further donations to the above fund are acknowledged.

Washakada Chapter I.O.D.E. Elkhorn	$100.00
Kirkella I.O.D.E.	100.00
A. J. Wilson	10.00
The Rural War Aid Girls	10.00
T. W. J. Dee	10.00
C. W. Crosby	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. D. Ferguson	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Manchester	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hodson	3.00
Mr. A. W. Prior	1.50
Mrs. J. McCorkindale	1.00
Mr. T. T. Smith	1.00
Miss A. E. Travis	1.00
Rev. D. B. Kennedy	1.00
J. L. McFadden	1.00

These amounts together with those acknowledged in last week's issue of the Mercury total $309.00, which amount has been remitted to the organizer of the fund at Winnipeg.

Subscription lists will remain open at the local branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce and it is hoped that more will come forward with donations to this worthy cause.

At a meeting yesterday noon of the general executive committee of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, it was decided, after some deliberation, to keep the subscription lists open until Saturday of this week. This was decided upon owing to the request of a number of people who had approached members of the committee to this effect.

Those who have not sent in contributions will be glad to know that the lists will remain open until this week end, so that everybody may contribute something.

Kirkella I.O.D.E. Notes

A special business meeting was held by this Chapter on Monday, Sept. 3rd. It was decided that $100 be sent for surgical supplies, $100 to the French Wounded Emergency Fund, $25 to the Returned Soldiers' Association and $25 to help the Belgian orphans. It was also decided to send a Xmas hamper to all the Kirkella boys at the front.

The last monthly meeting was postponed on account of the busy season; the next will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 26th, at the Orange Hall. The hostesses will be Mesdames Noble and Jordan.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres of extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY C.M.G.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

C. W. CROSBY
Commissioner in B.R
ELKHORN, - MANITOBA

W. MANCHESTER, D.V.S.
Graduate of McGill University
Office Phone will be announced shortly
RESIDENCE PHONE 13, ELKHORN

J. Harvey Miller
Dealer in Agricultural Implements
Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent
ELKHORN, MAN.

R. N. SCOTNEY, B. A.
Solicitor and Notary Public
Commissioner in B.R.
ELKHORN, - MAN.

GOULTER & CHALMERS
H. H. GOULTER, J. H. CHALMERS,
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries Public
Office—
Bank of Ottawa Building, Virden.
Money to Loan on Farm & Town Properties
PHONE 6 P.O. DRAWER 62
Virden, Manitoba.

ELKHORN LODGE No. 74

G.R.M., A.F.&A.M.

Holds its Regular Meeting, in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, Sept. 24 at 8 p.m. Visiting Brothers welcome.

J. R. GROAT, W. M. H. J. JONES, Sec.

COURT OF ELKS NO. 21

Will meet in the Masonic Temple, Elkhorn on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1917, at 8 p.m., sharp.

W. J. MONTGOMERY, C.R.
F. C. NORRIS, F.S. A. B. STATHAM, R.S.

ALEXANDRA LODGE NO. 46 I.O.O.F.

ELKHORN, - MAN.

Meets every Thursday in the Masonic Temple, at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren welcome

H. J. JONES, N.G. R. M. FRAZER, Sec.

THE ELKHORN MERCURY DIRECTORY

MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF ELKHORN

J. Mooney, Mayor.

Councillors:
C. G. Webster, C. W. Crosby
J. H. Carscadden, W. Davey

A. M. Frazer, Sec.-Treas.,

Jos. Webster, Assessor.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WALLACE

Chas. E. Ivens, Reeve

Councillors:
H. Larmer, Ed. Naylen.
A. J. Swan, H. Nelson
Geo. E. Blakeman, J. O'Neil

W. Whiteford, Sec.-Treas., Vr'dn

A. Odell, Assessor, Hargrave

COUNTY COURT OF ELKHORN

Hon. T. D. Cumberland, Judge.

W. Davey, Clerk.

A. B. Statham (pro tem.) Bailiff.

Court Sittings—March June September December

ELKHORN BOARD OF TRADE

C. G. WEBSTER, President
J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

ELKHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 366

R. DE W. WALLER, Chairman

W. J. TINLINE

C. W. CROSBY, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE CHURCHES

St. Mark's (Anglican)
Rev. V. S. Bell, Vicar
Morning Service 11 a.m.
Sunday School at 3.00 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

First Presbyterian
Rev. R. B. Ledingham, B.A.
Sunday School at 11 a.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

Trinity Methodist
Rev. D. B. Kennedy
Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

Going East

No. 62 ..... at 1.45
No. 54 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 4 ..... at 11.50
No. 60 (Branch) ..... at 21.33 Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Going West

No. 61 ..... at 5.12
No. 53 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 3 ..... at 18.17
No. 59 (Branch) ..... at 9.18 Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Insurance of all kinds
$1000 to let out on good security
Farms for Sale
A. M. FRAZER & SON
Commissioners in B.R.
Office over the Post Office
ELKHORN - MANITOBA

JOHN PRITCHARD, LL.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.